

All Roads Lead to
HIGH'S!

J. M. HIGH & CO

All Roads Lead to
HIGH'S!

NEVER HAD SO MANY BARGAINS TO SHOW YOU! The New York Dry Goods Exchange, with its six experienced buyers, is always hunting for bargains for us, and snaps them up quickly when found; and we give our customers the benefit of them.

Every Day We Show Something New!

LACES.

200 pieces new ecru and butter color Point de Venice Laces in wide edges and insertings just opened at popular prices.

5,000 yards of fancy butter color Laces, 3 to 5 inches wide, tomorrow only at 10c yard.

SWIVEL SILKS

At 20c yard.

Just opened one case; they go tomorrow. worth 40c everywhere. Colors are pinks, blues, sage, olive, brown, canary, heliotrope.

Organdies.

Genuine French.

Best goods, richest designs, seventy styles to pick from. Price 39c yard.

2 cases genuine French Ginghams, ought to be 35c a yard, 32 inches, new styles, at 14c yard.

Silk Department.

25c—2,000 yards printed India striped China Silks at 25c a yard.

\$1.00—New colored all-silk Moires.

89c a yard, about fifty styles and colors of new Taffeta Silks.

49c a yard, thirty pieces of new figured India Silks, richly worth 75c.

39c a yard, another lot of those black and white stripes and checks Swiss goods. We cannot get another yard. They are worth 75c.

Grenadines!

Grenadines!

New tissue Grenadines.
New satin stripe Grenadines.
New moire stripe Grenadines.
New figured and dotted Grenadines.

A look at these means for us a pleased customer.

Dress Goods.

Parisian Dress Patterns.

About one hundred of the most beautiful we have had this year.

\$18 Parisian Dress Patterns \$ 8.50

\$15 Parisian Dress Patterns \$ 7.50

\$25 Parisian Dress Patterns \$12.50

\$35 Parisian Dress Patterns \$15.00

50c yard, 20 pieces 44-inch new navy blue Serge, worth 90c.

30c yard, a great variety of 50c Dress Goods.

40c yard, large assortment of imported fabrics that were 65c.

50c yard, thirty pieces of choice weaves and colors in regular \$1 goods.

90c yard, all of our \$1.33, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Dress Goods.

Wash Goods.

First Floor:

10,000 yards 10c Ginghams at 7 1/2c.

8,000 yards 12 1/2c Ginghams, at 10c.

7,500 yards Ginghams 18c Ginghams at 12 1/2c.

Ten cases Irish Lawns, double fold, best goods at 10c.

3 cases genuine English Percales, 36 inch wide, fast colors, lovely styles at 12 1/2c.

200 pieces corded sheer Dimities equal in appearance to the French; everybody's price is 12 1/2c and 15c. Here they are at 10c yd.

90 pieces Ducks, new styles at 12 1/2c and 15c yard.

230 pieces French Zephyr Ginghams, best imported, at 25c yard.

169 pieces new Swivel Silks, exclusive styles at 49c yard.

BOYS' STRAW HATS.

A new department—the most complete in this city. We have the finest made. We have them from 50c to \$1.00.

CORSETS.

At 40c pair summer corsets, Vigorant Corset, 5 hooks, patent band, extra long, lace edged; white and drabs only.

Satin Corsets, a small lot of about 50 from the Ryan stock. Their price was \$5. In white, black and colored sizes are broken. We close them tomorrow at \$1.95.

Cloak and Suit Department.

137 ladies' Eton Duck Suits at \$2.49 suit.

89 ladies' fine tailor made Duck Suits, \$3 suit, worth \$6.50.

239 ladies' Bel-warp Serge, Tuxedo Suits, half satin lined, worth \$17.50 suit, at \$10.

35 ladies' silk, lace and cloth Capes—Spring Capes, were \$12.50 to \$25, now \$5 each.

Misses and childrens Gingham Dresses 85c to \$2.50.

Boys and Misses Foutleroy Shirt Waists at 50c and 75c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

2,500 Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, made of Lawn, Percale, Chambray and French Sateen, worth \$1.25 each.

A Big Drive at 50c Each.

Ladies' fine Linen, Madras and Imported Leather Colored Linette Shirt Waists:

Worth \$2.50, at \$1.75 Each.

EMBROIDERIES.

50 pieces 45-inch Baby Skirtings, new designs, from 75c to \$1.50 yd.

30 pieces all over Embroideries left from Ryan stock goods, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.75 yd. to close at once at 60c yd.

10,000 yds Swiss and Jaconet Embroideries on sale tomorrow—a grand lot—at 10c yd.

Millinery.

Such creations of loveliness cannot be found elsewhere. Finest goods now within the reach of all!

\$25, \$30 and \$35 French Pattern Hats at \$12.50.

\$20 French Pattern Hats at \$10.

\$15 Trimmed Pattern Hats at \$7.50.

\$10 Trimmed Pattern Hats at \$5.

New Leghorns, New Sailors, New Shapes and Styles in Fancy Straws—awful cheap!

500 New Rough and Ready Sailors, Hyde Park, worth 85c at 39c.

New Flowers, New Wreaths.

New Children's Hats.

Silk Mitt Sale!

Monday!

500 pairs black silk Mitts, 25c quality, at 10c pair.

1,000 pairs ladies' black, cream and pink silk Mitts, worth 35c, at 15c pair.

1,500 pairs ladies' black silk Mitts and finest Milanese silk Gloves, 50, 60 and 73c pair. at 25c a pair.

Ladies' Knit Underwear.

500 ladies' Ecru Swiss Ribbed Vests, made of combed Egyptian cotton, worth 35c, at 15c each.

A lot of ladies' fast black cotton Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 50c, at 15c each.

Ladies' fine French Lisle Richelleu Ribbed Vests, white and ecru, worth 15c, at 5c each.

Black Dress Goods.

Startling Bargains in Fine Goods await you!

Priestly's all-wool Tamise, dollar sort, at 73c.

40-inch all-wool Storm Serge, 65c quality, at 39c.

Priestly's invisible check Crepes, worth 85c, at 48c.

In light-weight summer fabrics, we show many pleasing styles.

Priestly's \$1.75 Silk Henrietta this week at \$1.21.

Handkerchiefs.

Monday!

250 dozen ladies' fine embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 30, 35 and 40c each;

Your pick at 10c!

A lot ladies' Chemisettes, stock soiled and damaged;

Reduced from 50c to 15c each!

Boys' Shirt Waists.

50 dozen of the celebrated Star Shirt Waists, Laundered and of the Best quality. You know the price is everywhere \$1, our price 69c.

... Carpets! Carpets! ...

Prices never so low for Velvets, Axminsters, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains. It will pay those interested to talk to us.

Mattings

About 1,000 rolls, all told, in stock. Variety almost unlimited. Prices \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$10.00 roll of 40 yards.

Draperies

The best stock, the most skillful workmen. No one can equal our designs or match our Prices.

Awnings

Put up at very short notice. Telephone or send us word, and we will have it up quick, and better and cheaper than others.

Crockery Department: Basement.

Decorated China Cups and Saucers 10c.

Cake Plates, worth 50c, at 25c.

Ice Cream Sets 25c set.

Beautiful China Plates, gilt and colored bands, 15c each.

Decorated Dinner Sets \$7.50.

Fine Decorated Dinner Sets (112) pieces, worth \$45, at \$25 set.

Very-Fine Chamber Sets, worth \$20, at \$12.50.

Half Gallon Glass Pitchers 25c.

Martha Washington Plates \$1.75.

Just Opened—Lovely French China Plates from 75c to \$1.25 each.

Wine Glasses 60c dozen.

Glass Tumblers 3c each.

Big lot Fine Cut Glass just opened.

Cut Glass Salt Stands 35c each.

Vinegar Cruets 15c each.

Engraved Water Bottles 35c each.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Big reduction in prices, all new goods.

\$5.50 Boys' Suits at \$2.75.

\$5 Boys' Suits at \$3.

\$4.50 Boys' Suits at \$2.50.

New lot little Junior summer Suits for boys, boys' wash Suits, fancy Shirt Waists for small boys and misses.

A SHIRT SALE.

Monday:

One lot gents' fine unlaundered Shirts, pure linen bosom and fine cotton bodies, extra long and with several new improvements. Open back and open front and back. We assert that no better can be shown for \$1. At 50c each.

Notion Department.

Cucumber Complexion Soap at 7c cake.

Fine Tooth Brushes 15c each.

Tortoise Shell Hair Pins 20c dozen.

Fine English Pins 5c paper.

American Pins 1c paper.

Japanese Fans, new styles 5c, 10c and 15c.

New Belts.

New Belt Buckles.

Duke Hair Curlers 7c each.

Remnants Elastic and Garter Webbs—half price.

Jockey Club Perfume 10c bottle.

White Bed Quilts

At 59c, full ten-quarter.

At 98c, eleven-quarter, sold heretofore at \$1.25.

At \$2 each, fine Marseilles Quilts, worth \$3.50.

At \$2.75 each fine Marseilles Quilts, worth \$4.50.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

For Monday:

2 cases men's grey and white mixed seamless Half Hose, worth 15c, to match. Gents' furnishing price is \$1 suit, ours is 25c each.

One lot men's imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Never sold under \$2 suit. Tomorrow 50c each.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

The drummer's samples of the largest manufacturer of Philadelphia, about 300 of them, on our counters tomorrow at 50c on the dollar.

400 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, regular \$1.50 kind, at 98c.

One lot natural wood handle Gloria Silk Umbrellas, worth \$2.25, at \$1.25.

250 Gloria Silk Umbrellas in natural wood crook handles, regular price \$1.50, at \$1.10 each.

See our new white Parasols. See our new moire Parasols. See the drummer's samples of Parasols at half price.

Shoes! Shoes!

Convincing Prices. The Largest Shoe Department in Atlanta.

No Trash, First-Class Shoes Only.

Child's Spring Heel, cloth top, sizes 5 to 8, 50c pair.

Child's Spring Heel, cloth top, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, at 75c pair.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Ties, Pointed Toe, Square Toe and Common Sense, best on earth, at \$1 pair.

Ladies' Cloth Top and Kid Dongola Patent Tip and Common Sense Heels, they wear well at \$1.50 pair.

Ladies' French Dongola Oxford, Patent Tip, Hand Turned, a regular \$2.50 Shoe at \$1.75.

Ladies' French Kid Oxford, Patent Tip and Facing, Hand Turned, Kid Lined, a usual \$4 Shoe, at \$2.65.

Ladies' Carmencita Princess, Patent Leather Front and Tip, Kid Lined, worth \$3.50, special at \$2.

Men's Satin Calf Bals and Congress Opera and C. S. Toes, at \$2.

Men's Hand Sewed Calf Bals at \$2.50.

Men's Tan Bluchers Wear Well, very stylish at \$2.75.

Boy's Calf Bals at \$1.25.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Oxford Ties, Spring Heel, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.

Misses Tan Oxfords, very stylish, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.

BASEMENT

BARGAINS.

5,000 yards Genoa Crepe Suitings. Everybody sells them 12 1/2c, down there tomorrow 5c a yard.

Big lot ladies and misses' satine Sailor Hats, worth 50c, to close them, we sell at 5c each.

5,000 yards American printed Chalks at 2 1/2c a yard.

10,000 French pattern Ginghams, standard value is 12 1/2c and 15c a yard, we run them at 8c.

199 large size crocheted Quilts, easily worth \$1, only 50c each.

6,000 yards lovely figured Dimities, worth 15c and 20c, only 10c a yard.

1 lot of all wool and English beige striped Dress Goods, worth 35c, special 15c a yard.

5,000 yards fine English Percales, full width and choice patterns, only 8c a yard.

83 doz gents' grey and brown mixed seamless Half Hose, worth 15c, down there tomorrow 4 pairs for 25c.

5,000 yards white plaid Lawns, cheap at 10c, only 6 1/2c down there.

50 doz gents' all silk and satin scarfs and 4-in-hands, worth as high as 50c, we offer at 15c each.

5,000 yards of fine 18c Ginghams, in length of 18 to 20 yards. We ask only 6 1/2c per yard.

Big lot of fine linen Laces and Nainsook, cambric and Mull Embroideries, worth from 10c to 25c, make a big counter down there at 5c.

100 doz satin damask Towels, tied fringe, 20c value. We only want 10c each for them.

50 doz childrens and misses' fast black Hose at 12 1/2c, worth 20c.

Next attraction at 27 Whitehall street—Introducing Their Original Spring and Summer Line of New and Startling Novelties

TODAY

Under Direction of... W. E. Byck, Esq. Assisted by the Following Staff:
Louis S. Byck... General Manager.
Sig. A. Leers... Treasurer.
Marion S. Perry... Stage Manager.
J. William Aubrey... Musical Director.
J. Thomas Gresham... Master Properties.
Lee Perkins... Master Transportation.

On rise of the curtain we will introduce our sparkling comedy, entitled

Times! Or Up-to-Date Fine Footwear

Carmencita... Up to the Times.
Diana... At all Times.
Prince Albert... Happy Times.
Gondolier... Ahead of the Times.
Fifth Avenue... At Any Time.
Creased Blucher... Just the Time.
Pat. Trim Oxford... About Time.
Russia Blucherette... Good Times.
Wing Tip Blucher... On Time.
College Bals... Hot Times.
Gored Venetians... Easy Times.
Razortoe Button... Proper Time.

Between the acts we will introduce "solos" of all new goods, concluding with our own original specialty

The Best Line Made, or the Public's Delight

Byck
BROS & CO.

may 11

UPHOLSTERING.

Tents and Awnings, Canopies and Crash outfits for wedding parties at reasonable prices.

All Work First-class.

Wm. W. SWANSON,

9 N. Broad Street

AUCTION.

Wednesday, May 9, 1894,

9:30 A. M.,

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Three combination sale of standard bred trotting horses, saddlers and drivers, made by

J. W. FERGUSON,

Cynthiana, Ky.

Sale positive. Send for Catalogue.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney, Albert L. Beck

J. A. Reynolds.

GOODE, BECK & CO.'S

WEST END AUCTION SALE,

TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 3:30 P. M.,

8 Beautiful Lots. 9

2-STORY, 7-ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE, CORNER ABBOTT ST. AND SELLS AVE.

HIGH LEVEL AND CHOICE.

There is no prettier property in West End than that we now offer for sale. It is elevated and level and surrounded by best of neighbors. Dr. Neims, just north

SIN
ALE

HUNTING THE TIGER.

An Expert in Catching the Beasts
Describes the Methods.

TAKING ONE ALIVE IS EXCITING.

The Brute is Cunning and Spends the Day
in Dense Jungles from Which It
is Hard to Dislodge Him.

From The Globe-Democrat.

New York, April 11.—I saw that William K. Vanderbilt, with his bonny yacht *Valliant*, has arrived at Calcutta. The press dispatches further state that the male portion of the *Valliant's* passengers, consisting of Oglethorpe, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Osgood and other New York swells, will go hunting for the festive tiger among the islands of the delta of the Ganges, while the ladies will remain at Calcutta and enjoy the hospitality of the native princesses. The hunt, of course, will be conducted under the personal direction of the rajah, who will thus endeavor to repay Mr. Vanderbilt, in a measure, for the many social courtesies extended to him on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. Well, I can promise Mr. Vanderbilt and his party a rare fun if they enter the spirit of the game and be "in at the death." Tiger hunting is indeed a royal sport. In comparison with it, chasing foxes through canals, or wild horses through pampas, or savage polar bears over cakes of floating ice, is tame and uninteresting. The excitement is continuous and the suspense actually delightful. Of course there is a dash of danger in the undertaking, no matter how strong the safeguards thrown about the sport, but that only enlivens the entertainment.

For twenty years I was engaged in the pleasant pursuit of capturing tigers, leopards, jackals, hyenas, elephants and other wild animals for the late P. T. Barnum, and I can truthfully say that tiger hunting is the grandest sport of all. The fascination of the game is such that even those who have become gray and grizzled in the service leave it only with extreme reluctance, even after age has rendered them incapable of following it further.

A Panthe Stricken Village.

I had one night's experience in the jungle that I will never forget. It was while hunting for a monster tiger which was the terror of the domain over which, like the British lion, he had established a sort of self-constituted sovereignty. He had killed no less than sixty natives of all little villages situated on the bank of the Punjab river, a tributary of the great Indus, about 300 miles east of Atak, the scene of Alexander the Great's famous passage. The natives had become thoroughly panthe stricken and left that section of the country in a body. Indeed, the pretty little hamlet, when I got there, resembled Goldsmith's "deserted village." Not a single ox, buffalo or even a sheep was to be seen. A number of British soldiers from Taxila and other garrison towns hunted for weeks for his striped majesty, but in vain. Jupiter, as this king of beasts was appropriately termed by Captain Helyars, of the Eleventh Light Dragoons, was too cunning for them all. He avoided all snares set for him, and kept far away from the reach of either the pointed arrows of the natives or the rifles of the whites. Yet, Jupiter kept up his depredations with marked success. Besides the sixty natives mentioned, he had taken off innumerable cattle. The result of this atrocity was reached when his tigership pounced upon an unfortunate soldier one night and ran away with his prey before the very eyes of his comrades. A volley being fired, so quickly was the deed done. The soldier was one of a hunting party which had been out four nights looking for Jupiter, and it was his turn to guard duty. The poor fellow was half dead from exhaustion and nodded when he should have been wide awake, and met an untoward fate.

I arrived at Atak about this time and heard of the exploits of Jupiter, which were indeed the talk of that entire section. I determined to catch that tiger, cost what it would. I had with me three true and tried white men, the best tiger hunters that ever invaded a jungle, and 120 natives, whom I had secured with great difficulty, so far-reaching was the terror that Jupiter had inspired. I meant to take him alive, too, and have Barnum exhibit the greatest tiger ever seen either in ancient or modern times. That, you may surmise, would be no easy undertaking.

Ways of Catching Tigers.

Here let me say that there are half a dozen ways of hunting down a tiger. All of them but one involve the death of the monarch of the jungle. The ordinary way is to have the natives beat the wood or jungle and rouse the tiger from his lair. That royal beast, be it known, always remains in concealment with his mate in a thicket during the day, and seeks his prey after nightfall. The noise made by the natives thrashing the bush arouses him from his slumber and he comes out stealthily from his lair. The white hunters—for the natives have by this time retired speedily to the rear—have now their opportunity. Mounted on the backs of elephants and armed with heavy bows and arrows, they beat away at the tiger as he rushes at them and in time dispatch him.

Another mode of destruction is to hang a sheep or goat to a rope suspended to a limb of a heavy tree, and get the tiger to come and so adjusted that the moment the tiger springs at his bait the beams fall upon him and crush him.

The natives of Oude have still another mode of encompassing the tiger's death, which is quite simple and effective. They sprinkle thousands of broad leaves, smeared with a substance like birch lime, in the path of the tiger is supposed to take. If he sets foot upon a smeared leaf he is done for. He rubs his paw on his head to get rid of the leaf, and his plight gets worse and worse. The leaves are transferred to his face, and all efforts to remove the nuisance only add more leaves to his head and face. Soon he becomes blinded, and in an agony of fear and rage he rolls on the ground, howling fiercely all the while. The hunters thus learn of his whereabouts, and quickly step in and kill him.

There is only one way to take the tiger alive and unharmed, and that is by means of the trap. Of these there are two kinds—the box trap, which the Chinese use, on one side of which there is a mirror. The tiger is attracted by his own photograph, and tugs away viciously at the fastening of the lid, which he succeeds in opening, and is caught very much after the manner of a rat in a miniature coner.

The Writers Way.

The best way to capture a tiger, in my humble opinion, is that employed by Hagenbeck, myself and other experienced hunters. It is exceedingly simple and effective. The tiger, being the most carnivorous of carnivorous animals, cannot live far from water. He must infest a jungle near a river, stream or creek. There he goes every night to satiate himself with water. Hence his track can be easily found. Here is the trick to catch him. Dig a pit about twenty feet wide, twenty feet deep and twenty feet long. Stretch across that pit bamboo sticks, interwoven in every way, and over these sprinkle dead leaves, so as to look like natural ground. Then from each side of the pit have stout wooden staves project to a point immediately above the center of the pit, so as to form a perfect cone. From the apex of the cone have a goat or sheep suspended by a rope. The beating of the victim is sure to bring the tiger to the scene of operations and he quickly springs upon his prey. The staves give way before his weight and he falls into the pit. For hours he will strive to jump out of the pit, but, of course, he cannot. When he has lashed himself into an impatient rage and lay weak and helpless in the bottom of the pit, push down a small cage, just enough to hide, of tough bamboo sticks, with only three sides covered. Then the fourth can be easily built under him by digging into the ground and weaving sticks

of different grades of thickness from side to side. When this is done the cage can be lifted up and brought to the nearest station, where the tiger can be transferred to an iron cage and then shipped away.

A Very "Fly" Tiger.

But to get back to my tiger. I had "located" Jupiter and prepared at least ten different traps for him, the best I ever saw made, but he was the "flyest" tiger I ever saw or heard of, and tantalizingly refused to walk into any of them. He would walk around each of them carefully, sniff the air suspiciously, glare at the bleeding lamb and then trot off, even though he must have been hungry many a time. We could have killed him often, but that was not our game. We had hunted for him three weeks and were well nigh discouraged. We had, too, drawn our lines about him and shut him off from all sort of prey, yet he would not nibble at our bait.

One night, to our surprise, he turned the tables and hunted us. We were all combed after supper with the fire which we had built to keep out savage beasts and drive away the equally savage insects with which that country is infested. A dozen natives and one of my white men were on guard. Suddenly there was a rushing sound like that of a whirlwind, and in dashed Jupiter over the fire line—some of the natives knew the wildest kind of thing never before—and quicker than you could say Jack Robinson, he had one of my natives in his teeth and bore him off into the deepest recesses of the jungle. The trick was done so suddenly that none of us had a chance to pull a trigger. We had wanted to. However, we hunted him for fair in turn now. This time we had luck, but not until a further calamity occurred. We beat every bush for miles around as big as a tiger's body, and by daybreak had forced Jupiter to change his base a dozen times. Finally we drove him along a pathway in which was one of our innumerable traps. By good luck several of my natives happened to be in that path when Jupiter came tearing along. They broke in different directions, but two whose object fear caused them to forget the trap. They reached it exactly at the same moment that Jupiter did, and all three went down together. When we arrived and stepped into the pit Jupiter had already dismembered the unfortunate men and was still tearing away fiercely at their fragments.

Jupiter's Suicide.

Now here is the oddest part of the story. We caged Jupiter after an awful lot of trouble and bore him away in triumph to Atak. When we tried to drive him into the bamboo cage to a solid iron one for shipment to America, he fought with all the courage and despair of a lion. He had the intelligence almost of a human being, and I am certain that he realized that he was to be taken away from the land of the jungle. It was in vain that we prodded him with red hot rods of iron. Into the iron cage he would not go. Suddenly as if acting on inspiration, Jupiter, with head erect, rushed right up against Tom Watson's hot rod and then, with a sort of a sob to the floor. When we pulled him out into the iron cage, five minutes later, Jupiter had died. The heat of the iron rod through his eye and pierced his brain. As I live, I believe it was as clear a case of suicide as a human being could make. Jupiter preferred to die king of the jungle than live a captive. For the first time since I was boy I shed a tear. In the words of the company, too, felt as bad as I did. As for Barnum—well, he felt pretty blue, too. He wanted that tiger in the worst way. Jupiter was the biggest tiger I ever saw or heard of. They vary in size from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length, and weigh from 250 to 350 pounds. Jupiter measured twenty feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighed 320 pounds. He had the skin of tawny hides, magnificently striped with dark bands. I gave the skin to Captain Helyars, who converted it into a rug. The prince still has that rug. It graces his library at Marlborough House.

J. B. GAYLORD.

IN A NEW HOME.

The United States Life Insurance Company Now in the Good Building.

The United States Life Insurance Company for several years occupied apartments in the old capitol building—so long that they became identified with the building, but desiring to erect a new and more commodious and at present can be found at 100 South Main Street. Everything is elegantly arranged; in fact, they have one of the most beautiful offices in the city.

Mr. J. L. McKeen, the manager, is well and favorably known throughout Atlanta having been one of our most progressive citizens for more than ten years, and by his interest in many different enterprises, has year by year grown more popular as a business man.

The assistant manager, Mr. H. L. McKee, has only been with this company a short while, but quite an important position does he make. His former connections have been with some of Atlanta's best financial concerns and bears the reputation of being a thorough business man.

Too many words of commendation cannot be said of this company, for it has too long ranked with the first companies of the country.

A record of forty years has built for them universal favor and unlimited confidence.

Without entering into details, we may say generally that policies in the United States Life are very free from restrictions, and are especially conducive to the holders from loss from any source, and after three years the entire sum is returned on premium is loaned at 6 per cent interest, other companies lending only an average of 4 per cent.

The United States Life is most successfully managed, embracing in its directory, Mr. William G. Williams, president of New York's famous Chemical National bank, the strongest in the United States, and it boasts of a capital of twenty-four millions.

Among its policy holders are many of the most prominent and successful business men of the South. We refer persons desiring insurance to Manager Shepard for full particulars.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills.

The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

Southern Receipts.

The cream of cookbooks, contains the best recipes of the old books and many never before in print.

"The New South Cook Book" is beautifully bound and will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in postage.

B. W. Wrenn, General Pass. Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.

VERY CHEAP.

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East.

Via Central railroad to Savannah, thence by finest coastwise passenger steamers flying the American flag. Tickets include meals and staterooms. Apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, No. 14 Wall st., Atlanta, Ga.

may 14m tues fri sun

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street, mar 15-ly.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION, DALLAS, TEXAS.

On May 7th to 9th, the East Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, railway will sell tickets to Dallas, Tex., and return, for only 25c. Tickets limited thirty days for return. For rates, or reservations, or information as to schedules, etc., write or call on E. J. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house, or Colonel H. H. Taylor, city ticket agent.

The Great Baptist Special.

This elegant and fast train will run by the Georgia Pacific railway, via Savannah, leaving Atlanta at 9:30 o'clock p. m. May 8th, and arriving at Dallas, Tex., at 7 a. m. May 10th. Through sleepers and dining cars, and coaches connecting at Birmingham with free reclining chair cars through the South. The Georgia Pacific is the shortest route to Texas. Round trip tickets will be sold May 7th, 8th and 9th at rate one fare for the round trip to Dallas, good returning within thirty days from date of sale. These tickets will be good on all trains, both going and returning, and the patrons of the Georgia Pacific will not only secure the most superior route, but have on this route the company of very prominent Baptists and citizens of the South. For particulars apply to A. A. Varnoy, passenger agent, or W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent Georgia Pacific railway, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION

Showing the Marvelous Cures Performed by Drs.
Copeland and Howald.

LEWIS E. COOK, NO. 31 RAILROAD AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA.

Read what Mr. Lewis Cook says of the wonderful cure the Copeland physicians made in his case. Mr. Cook is well known in Atlanta, having located here after the war, having served three years in the confederate army.

"In January, 1883, I was attacked with a severe case of asthma, which was followed by a bad case of catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. The asthma and catarrh grew so bad that I had to give up all business. I could not lie down at night to sleep, but had to get what little sleep I could sitting in a chair.

"This condition kept up for months. I had been treated by some of the most eminent physicians, had exhausted the virtue of cod liver oil, and all the patent asthma and catarrh cures I could hear of, and all to no avail. I kept growing worse. At last, when I despaired of ever being relieved, I applied to the Copeland Medical Institute, and after three months' treatment I feel as well as ever. I did, am able to lie down and sleep, have a good appetite and digestion, and all the symptoms all gone, and in fact, I feel like a different man. I can heartily recommend them to all suffering with asthma and catarrh. Respectfully,

LEWIS E. COOK.

NO. 31 Railroad Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

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W. H. Copeland, M. D.
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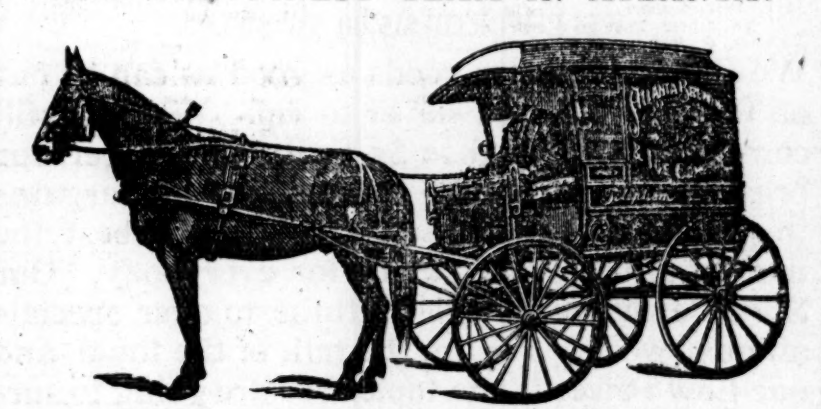
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PERMANENT OFFICES IN
Room 315, Kiser Build'g,
Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

\$5 A MONTH.

For All Treatment and Medicines.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Epilepsy and all nervous affections, Diseases of Skin and Blood, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

LOOK OUT FOR DUNWOODY
AND THE FINEST TEAM IN ATLANTA!

The Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company are just turning out the best Old Jug Lager ever presented to the beer drinking public in this market. It is made of choicest materials, has good age, thereby retaining its rich flavor that must meet the most fastidious taste. We put it up in pint and quart stone jugs and deliver it to any part of the city on shortest notice in our elegant wagon just turned out of the carriage establishment of Messrs. Singer & Miller, which as to design and workmanship is unsurpassed by anything similar in the South.

Orders promptly executed. Telephone 1249.

ATLANTA BREWING & ICE COMPANY.

TYNER'S
DYSPEPSIA
REMEDY

One small dose will correct indigestion in five minutes and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to the taste, acts mildly, yet surely on the diseased parts. It invigorates and tones the system in a natural and rapid manner. It is an old remedy of undisputed merit, never failing to speedily restore to health all those who use it according to directions. Probably you are sick and do not know exactly what is the matter. Indigestion is the cause of about nine-tenths of all the suffering humanity endures. Cure it and your health will be good.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy for sale by druggists here and everywhere.

IT
CURES
THE SICK.

TISAFAC

That thousands buy worthless articles that are not needed and call them bargains.

TISAFAC

That shoddies are made because the trade does not demand better values.

TISAFAC

That old worn fabrics are employed in the manufacture of cheap goods to make them cheaper.

TISAFAC

That a house dealing altogether in values enjoys altogether valuable trade.

TISAFAC

That style and quality, like oil and water, will not mix with shop worn and shoddies.

TISAFAC

That it is against reason for any house to sell to the best trade with only common goods.

TISAFAC

That nothing without intrinsic value can be cheap at any possible named price.

TISAFAC

That shoddies were manufactured for that class of trade whose demands are low, lower, lowest.

TISAFAC

That all cheap, insignificant low priced shoddy weaves prove extravagant purchases.

TISAFAC

That those who buy altogether on price find in the end that they have nothing but quantity

TISAFAC

That some buy Shoes too large in order to get the greater quantity of leather for same price.

TISAFAC

That is indisputable that values are valuable only according to intrinsic value.

TISAFAC

That we guarantee every piece of goods sold to be of the intrinsic value as it is represented.

TISAFAC

That for 28 years not one dollar's worth of shoddy goods has ever disgraced our counters.

TISAFAC

That while we buy in immense quantities, we are careful to get only such goods as we can recommend, and we do this for every department—Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture, Shoes.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

COMMON QUESTIONS.

Even if it isn't the most polite thing to do, intimate friends will ask when a man is well dressed in these Brokaw Bros' Clothes:

Who's your tailor? Where did you get that handsome

Spring Suit? How much did it cost to have such an outfit made to order? It's so gratifying you know to have

others enthuse over one's purchases.

The Clothing Mill.

To chop out shoddy goods, sew it up with cotton and call it Clothing is one way—not our way. Most Clothing stores

are full of such stuff and they have to sell cheap. We are not in THAT race. Our own capability for buying Clothes

is confined to one class—Good Clothes. We can't choose any other kind, and never have. They sell and wear

satisfactory.

Boys' Fine Suits.

The whole house abounds with money-saving chances. The Suits are elegant, the value will be appreciated by

the quick intelligence of our public, and all of them will be sold if the town is awake. Will you not love your Boy the

more if he wears a graceful Suit that has been bought so cheap as to satisfy your economic longings?

Eads-Neel Co.

Hats

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UNDERWEAR

RROW

AY & SON.

RACING.

RACING DIGEST

Handicap.

New York. Public form

comparative analysis

of racing men.

everywhere. 25c

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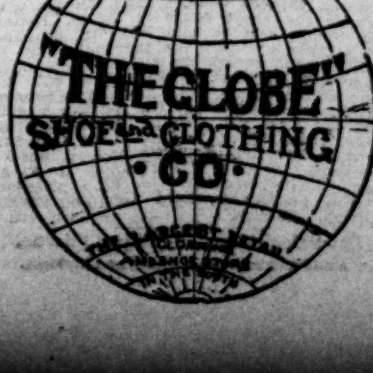
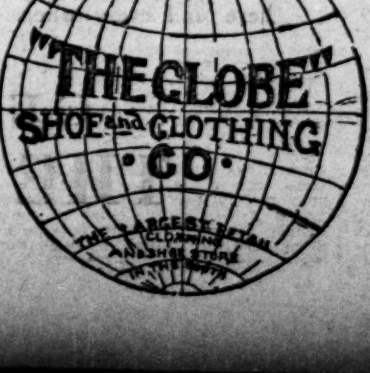
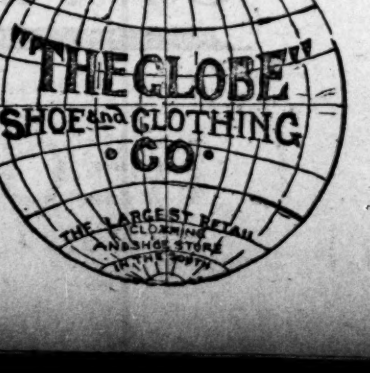
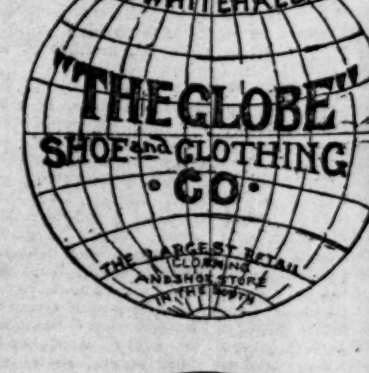
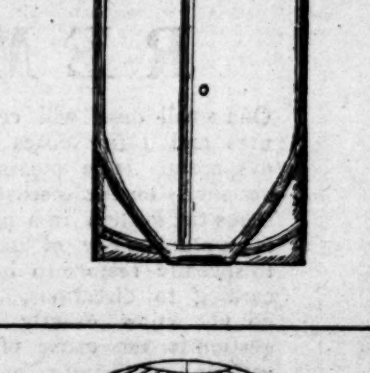
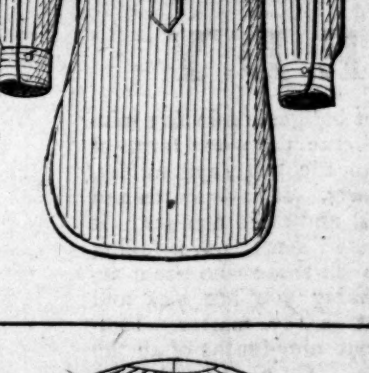
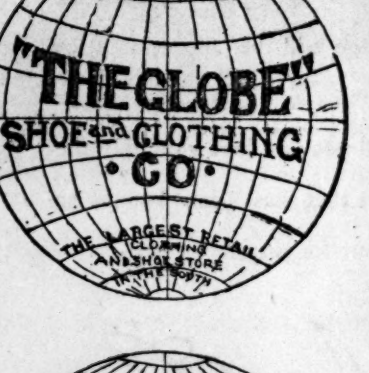
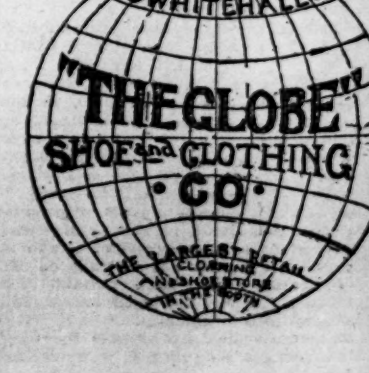
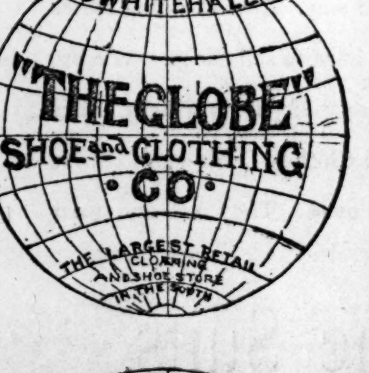
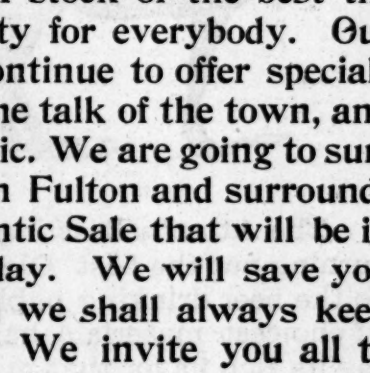
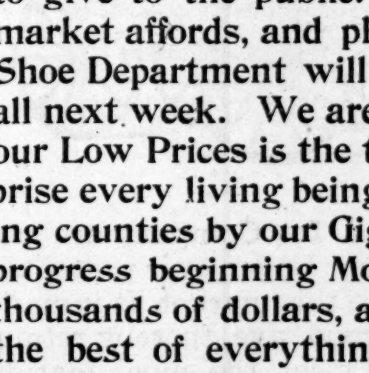
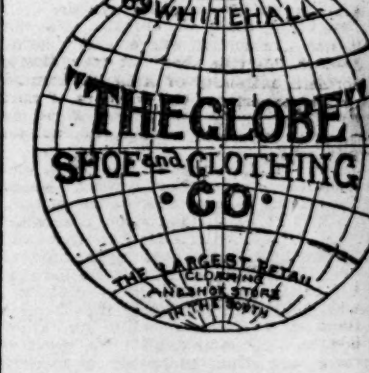
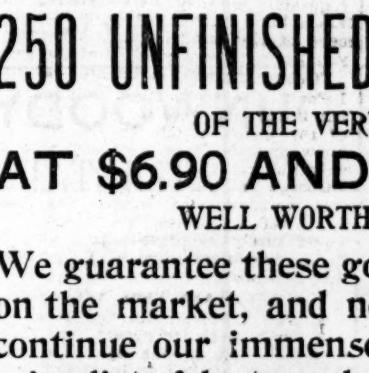
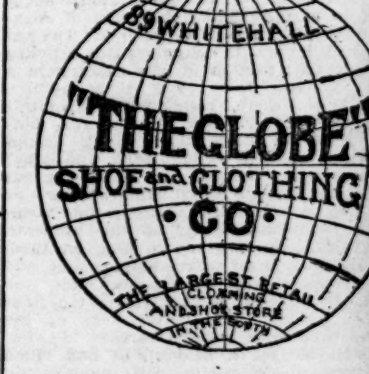
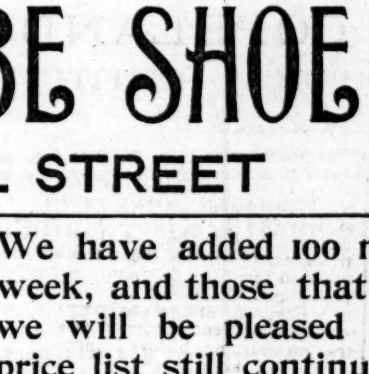
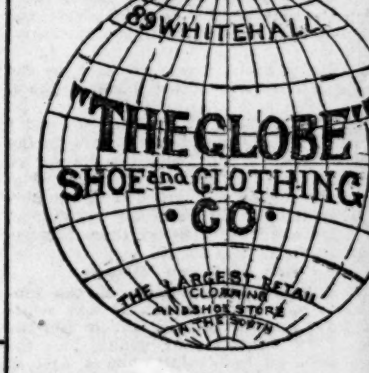
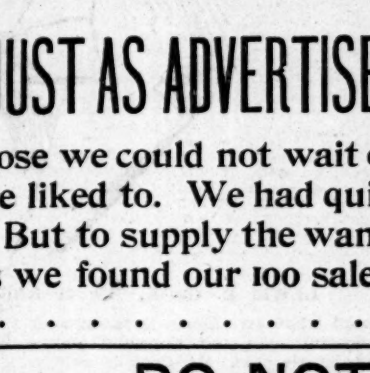
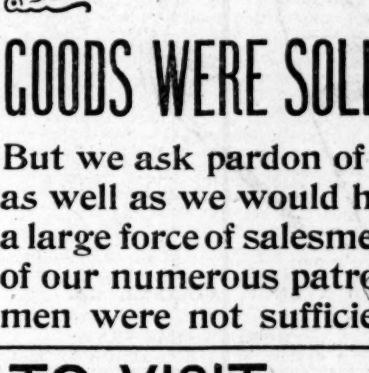
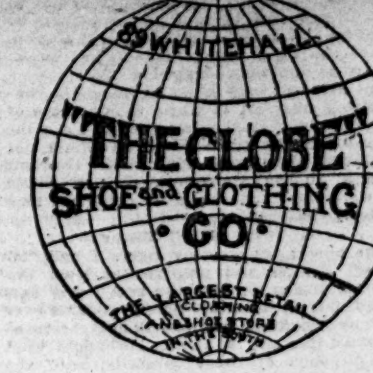
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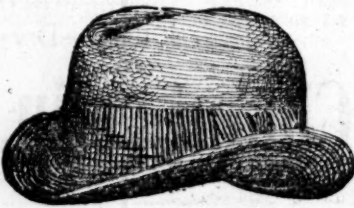


YES
IT WAS WONDERFUL
Everybody
Was Pleased
GOODS WERE SOLD JUST AS ADVERTISED

But we ask pardon of those we could not wait on as well as we would have liked to. We had quite a large force of salesmen. But to supply the wants of our numerous patrons we found our 100 salesmen were not sufficient.



DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT -- DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT
THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.
89 WHITEHALL STREET -- 89 WHITEHALL STREET

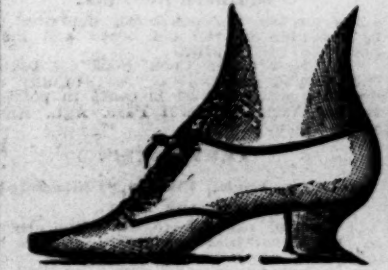
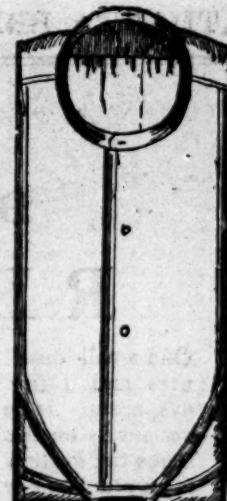
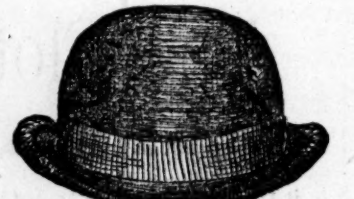


We have added 100 more men for the coming week, and those that could not be waited on we will be pleased to serve hereafter. Our price list still continues as before, with an additional

250 UNFINISHED WORSTED SUITS,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,
AT \$6.90 AND \$9.00 PER SUIT,
WELL WORTH \$15.00 TO \$20.00.

We guarantee these goods as good as can be put on the market, and never to rip. We will still continue our immense \$5 Suit Sale as per our price list of last week. Thousands of Bargains to give to the public. A stock of the best the market affords, and plenty for everybody. Our Shoe Department will continue to offer specials all next week. We are the talk of the town, and our Low Prices is the topic. We are going to surprise every living being in Fulton and surrounding counties by our Gigantic Sale that will be in progress beginning Monday. We will save you thousands of dollars, and we shall always keep the best of everything. We invite you all to Monday's Feast.

The Globe Shoe and Clothing Co.
89 WHITEHALL STREET.





MRS. PERCY STAUNTON TALBERT, of Kentucky.

What a rush the city has been in this week. It seems to me that in all the gayeties ever known to Atlanta before. Never was there crowded into seven days so many affairs of importance.

The arrival of the Press League on Monday set the city in a stir. Every man and woman interested in newspaper people as well as those regularly engaged in newspaper work, seemed anxious to do something for the pleasure of this brilliant body of men and women. I really think the visitors had a good time, and I'm sure everybody who met them enjoyed the privilege immensely.

They were entertained right royally at the banquet, the barbeque, the club, and most gracefully at the private houses that opened to them hospitable doors. The banquet was the first entertainment, and about this I want to say a few little words that may not be exactly liked by all who read them, but I ask of those who disagree with me to bear with me. I'm a simple-minded, harmless southern woman with some antiquated ideas, and that may be the reason why I don't exactly see a necessity for women to attend the kind of banquet I heard of. I suppose they are all alike there. I and the other press women attended Tuesday evening. I think when Mrs. McLendon arose Friday afternoon in the Woman's Club in Temperance Union meeting and declared her opinion that the progressive woman of journalism was not progressing in the right way when she went to banquets and partook with men of what is called in a continuous stream from 10 until 2 o'clock at night—well, I think I agree with her. I was one of the banqueting women, too, and it seems to me that when one decides against one's self, it's a pretty good argument. There isn't any reason why one shouldn't acknowledge a mistake of this kind, however, as quickly as any other fault. I do not mean to say that anybody was disorderly or incapable of walking in a straight line to the door at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, for they were not; but I do mean to say that the majority of those present, men and women, drank freely of champagne. It is considered a rather vulgar act of hospitality for a man to serve wine too lavishly in his own house, but when men alone get together at a banquet the license in this matter seems to be limitless. Now the question is, what has the women of the league done to modify this bibulous banquetting? I heard a good deal about woman's privileges and progress, and I saw that we were having a good many privileges, but the progress was not quite so clear. I'm not a blue-ribbon woman, heaven knows; but I do think it might be a better idea and one following out to the main moral of the "Heavenly Twins" if the women of the league at banquets would suggest a moderate amount of champagne, and after that a very light punch for them who continued thirsty. We all felt so much better after the light and delicious punch served at the club Wednesday evening than we did after all that banquet champagne.

For my part, I don't believe I care very much for banquets anyway. I don't care for them any more than I used to care to run and throw rocks and yell with the boys when I was a little girl. I used to like to go under the cedars in the church yard and have schools of daffodils and violets on the gravestones instead. I still like the daffodils and violets better than the yell.

Nothing was said at that banquet that made me a better or a wiser woman. I learn higher lessons every day by my own fireside. My child has through her own existence taught me nobler thoughts and ambitions than I could ever have learned from a philosopher.

How dreadful all this must sound! I know it isn't "progressive" to have babies. I am told that we women ought not to think of doing such a thing until we educate ourselves up to the high possibilities of motherhood. Now isn't all this talk just a little strained? I know there are silly, negligent, stupid, ugly-tempered women who are mothers and who would be the most unpleasant things without children, but on the other hand, I know that the good women, brainy and womanly, can be magnificent mothers with a study or philosophy, save that which love and nature, backed by a level head, teaches.

My recipe for a good mother is simple. Take a woman with intelligence, sympathy and that firm gentleness that directs with out friction and leads without pullings. I know many such women, and they are not transcendental or philosophical either, in their studies, but they have reared families of children who rise up and call them blessed.

In all these ideas that I am airing so freely, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am out of sympathy with a great many ideas for the progress and development of my sex. I do believe, with all my heart, in the strides that women are making toward personal independence. I think all the avenues of labor should be opened to woman; and as for her voting, while politics have no personal interest to me, why if she can improve the laws and conditions of the world by so doing, I'd be glad to see her going to the polls. I think that her ideas there will be of weight, and, but I seriously doubt if weighted by their relative differences of nature, there will be a great deal of contrast between the women politicians of the future and the women of the present. We cannot eradicate all the evil from women natures by giving them the privilege of the ballot. Think, for instance, how many evil women as well as good ones, that privilege will include! You high-minded, progressive woman, with her head in the stars, forgets so often her sister in the mire. In her enthusiasm she forgets the fact that the question deals with all sorts and conditions of women as well as men. The lowest of tawdry women creatures will have the right to elbow the purest of women in elections. There will be no difference made between vice and virtue on these occasions, and for

the good women, what a stupendous undertaking—this electioneering among bad women and bad men for noble laws and statesmen. Will it be worth while after all, I wonder? I'm afraid it is dreadfully stupid of me to ask the question.

Meanwhile, I have wandered away from the banquet, where the birds have grown dreadfully cold during a long speech. Of the speeches, I want to say that Mrs. Byington's and Colonel Cockerill's pleased me most. The former was quite the simplest, sincerest, most graceful act I've ever known done by a woman in public, and Mrs. Byington looked so pretty, too. It's a shame how little justice the newspaper cuts do her. She impressed everybody. Her voice is so sweet and clear, her face noble in outline, and in its beautiful intelligence, a child-like innocence and gentleness. Colonel Cockerill's eloquent reference to Henry Grady won the whole heart of me. It came from his lips with a noble sincerity. What a splendid, attractive man he is, any way! As for Murat Halsted, he captured all the women with his courtly charm of manner and cleverness. His is the modesty of true greatness.

Among the women, the finest presence was that of Miss Helen N. Winslow, of Boston, the president of the New England Woman's Press Club, a large and splendid organization of beaming women in active journalism. Miss Winslow is a poet, her verses being published in the leading magazines of the north, to which publications she has also contributed a number of clever stories. She is special writer to The Boston Herald and also a contributor to The Boston Journal and Advertiser. Hers is a presence at once noticed for its grace and dignity in large assembly. She is tall with a splendid figure and a complexion as fresh and rosy as a girl of sixteen. Her eyes are a clear hazel. She has beautiful teeth, a fine, clear cut profile and lovely hair, which she wears drawn back simply from her forehead. Her gown was of white satin in exquisite taste. Her gown at the banquet was one of the handsomest, being of elegant green satin brocade, made in that simple fashion in perfect harmony with her looks. The bodice was finished about the neck with pink ostrich feathers and point de Venice lace. Miss Winslow is an aristocrat to her finger tips, having descended through several generations from the original settlers of Massachusetts. She is charming socially and is a splendid, wholesome woman, who adores children and has written, besides her other vast amount of literary work, some of the most beautiful stories and stories for them that have ever appeared in the juvenile magazines. She made a delightful impression here and will always be remembered as a woman who is in her home and adornment to society and her profession.

I arrived early at the history class high tea at Mrs. Buck's and it was interesting to hear the expected visitors mentioned by that clever body of women. Every one, of course, knew Helen Gardner through her works and they all seemed to feel as if she were a near and dear personal friend.

"She has done it and is doing," said a pretty little woman, "more for women than any writer I know. Her books are simply wonderful, and now I am waiting to see if she is anything like them."

When the bright-eyed little woman did arrive she was quickly investigated in that quiet, inoffensive fashion that belongs to true ladies. She looked wonderfully pretty that afternoon. She wore a small, little, more fashionable lace frills, showing a touch of red ribbon, while a bonnet to match rested upon her dark tresses. She is such a little body that one feels like protecting and petting her. Her face is brilliant and ante-bellum and her voice is delightful. She is in every way womanly and refined.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner is another woman whom everybody wanted to know. She has a charming personality and a voice rich and vibrant. She is slender and graceful and her short, curly white hair makes a halo about a face refined and intellectual. Mrs. Conner is a member of the press committee for our exposition and she has taken a great interest in its success. Her vast journalistic power and influence will, I am sure, prove of great assistance in forwarding the interests of the fair. Mrs. Conner is an eloquent speaker and by this gift has won the title of the Chauncey Dewey of Sorosis. She is one of the most indefatigable and successful newspaper women in the north. She has been for nine years a general editorial writer for the American Press Association. She also edits the woman's page and manages the live stock and dairy departments of the association.

Miss Janie M. Coard writes for Mr. Keenan's paper, The Pittsburgh Dispatch. She is a dear little woman and a very clever one. She entered the field of journalism but a short while ago and is already making a name for herself as a writer of originality and strength. She has made a great many friends here.

Mrs. Kate Bostwick, of the New York Press Club, is a southern woman and she has not forgotten the fact, although she has lived north now for a number of years. Instead of going to Florida with the party she went up to visit her old home in Marietta, a grand old country place. I believe Mrs. Bostwick seemed to enjoy the barbeque more than anybody else, for there is, to a southerner, something even better than novelty in connection with a barbeque, and that is the fact that it recalls all the other barbeques one has known in childhood, when a roasted pig tail seemed the missing link between heaven and earth.

I feel that my chat about the press club would be far from complete if I failed to mention the characteristically graceful fashion in which the league was entertained

by Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Burk, and Mrs. Peel. Mrs. Thompson's reception in their honor at the club Thursday evening was brilliant in every way. The hostess herself reached physically and mentally her most radiant possibilities. She wore the elegant gown of white satin brocade, the bodice trimmed with round point lace, in whose meshes flashed many jewels. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Grady, whose presence on this occasion was most appropriate and highly appreciated by the visitors; and by a number of society women and girls in Atlanta and they all certainly made a fair and brilliant showing. Mrs. Judge Tompkins and Mrs. Will Matson, of Atlanta, made flattering foils for one another. Mrs. Tompkins wore a deliciously fresh frock of white organdie a-flutter with cool green ribbons. Mrs. Matson's gown was of some opaque pink stuff over silk with garmitures of forget-me-nots. Mrs. Ed Peters, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. George Traylor and many others were conspicuously present. The occasion was a most delightful one. Mrs. Louise Bigby was, of course, one of the most brilliant girls of the occasion in manner and appearance. Her gown of white satin brocade, with the bodice trimmed with white chiffon and a garniture of pink roses, was well made, elegant and becoming. Miss Lily Orme was lovely in white. Miss Gussie Grady wore a charming and becoming toilet of black and white, the bodice received more attention than any girl present, for all the visitors were anxious to meet the daughter of Henry Grady for her own sake and the one who knew and loved our great man personally were rejoiced to find her so nearly his counterpart in feature and expression and so much like him in the magnetism and sweetness that comes from the heart. Miss Mary Glenn was a noticeably chic and dainty figure in a pink and green chene silk quantity made with pinnies, the round cut bodice displaying the perfection of her shoulders.

Of all the women who entertained these visitors I believe that the history class was more interested in them. Indeed, they were the only body of women to whom each name in the northern women's press club meant a distinct achievement. They knew what all those northern writers had been doing in the progress and work of the cause, and they were all so interested in the changes have been wrought of late in the attitude of women toward religious superstition. How much larger they have grown in thought during the last ten years. The attack on the historic home of some of the history class discussing Bob Ingersoll's friendship and admiration for Helen Gardner. Now, ten years ago a woman of whom Bob Ingersoll approved would have been a target for the righteous horror of her sex. Today the minds, masculine and feminine, are open to all creeds or teachings which lead to the following of a pure and noble English woman. Dr. Ingersoll is a lovely illustration of this. He has grown up brilliantly in this direction.

Mrs. Peel, who always gathers clever folks about her, had a pleasant party to meet Helen Gardner on Thursday, when the authors read a transcript of an interesting paper. Mrs. Peel has a personality denoting rare force and intellect, and she is noted as a gracious, cordial hostess, who has a winning fashion of making everybody happy and comfortable whom she invites to her home.

Mrs. Will Venable, although a delightful hostess on any occasion, seems peculiarly fitted to preside at a Georgia barbeque. She is the best of company, full of life, appreciative of the cleverness of others, never upset by those small matters that bother other women in entertaining and, in fact, as our English cousin, Dr. Tomerle, would say, an all round good body. The men all like her, and so do the women, despite that fact. She is very handsome, a noticeable figure anywhere and she is generous in every way, which means that she is free from personal spite, selfishness and avarice. There is no woman here more thoroughly capable of making people have a good time and her efforts at the barbeque, which seemed no efforts at all, were sincerely appreciated.

The wives of the big newspaper men who came along in the advanced capacity of domestic associates were very attractive and frequently proved soothing and restful after long jags of lams. Mrs. Murat Halsted is a lovely woman, full of life and refined. She is the mother of ten children that do a noble credit to the natural teaching of a good mother unaided by text-books or psychology. She is proud of her two young lady daughters, and a young journalist in the party told me she has good reasons to be, since they are both very handsome, clever, accomplished girls. Mrs. John Cockerill has a fine, stylish figure, dresses elegantly and is rich in the envied possession of superb diamonds. She is a Spanish blonde in type, having

auburn hair, brown eyes and rich coloring. She received a great deal of attention here.

Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, last but not least in this general mention, deserves all the honors that have been heaped upon her by the convention. It was Mrs. Gordon who accomplished, unaided by any other southerner, the visit of the league to this city. She is a wonderfully strong, tactful woman, and her strength lies in the fact that she is sincere and enthusiastic in all her undertakings. No woman ever exerted herself more or to better purpose in the success of an achievement than did this one, and I hope with all my heart that she will not be held blamable for any mistakes or oversights that may have occurred. Her intentions are always the noblest and in her heart is no envy, hatred or malice. She won a great deal of well-deserved applause and admiration and today there is not a more popular woman north or south than Louie M. Gordon. She is always well dressed and handsome and the evening costumes worn by her on different occasions were elegant and becoming. At the banquet her gown was of lilac satin brocade trimmed with chiffon and her diamonds were superb; at Mrs. Dickson's, a rich black satin, with a bodice of jet, trimmed with lace, set off the fine curves of her figure.

The art loan brought many visitors to the studios in the Grand building every day last week. The young ladies' day was especially successful, for pretty girls will attract every time where objects of antiquated virtue fall. There really were, however, a great many artistic things worth studying at this exhibition. Mr. Paley and the many prominent ladies who gave him such energetic and useful assistance deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts. I am afraid, though, that it will be impossible ever to establish a high artistic standard here unless those in control are a little more positive as to the exhibition, or rather prohibition, I should say, of some of the atrocities that adorned the walls. There were any number of bad paintings and as for tapestries, all those hung in the large studio, with the exception of one by Doulhitt, were utterly bad, and nothing is quite so bad as a bad piece of tapestry painting. A small canvas may be overlooked, but it is out of the question to escape from those women and heres with legs out of drawing and eyes awry that deport themselves over the boundless canvases which wealthy ignorance often buys and hangs upon its walls and ask of art. Upon my word, I was ashamed to have those newspaper men and women of the north pay a visit to our art loan. I thought of it with a shudder as I recalled the delightful hours spent in the Metropolitan, the American artists' loan exhibit, dozens of charming studies in Gotham. Of course this it is not Gotham, and, of course, it is merely a local display, but why not have the beginning turned entirely in the right direction? Why allow poor pastels and paintings and tapestries to disport themselves at an art loan intended for the education of taste?

I trust that the women in charge of the art department of the exposition will take my word to heart and allow none but creditable works to be displayed. I hate to say critical things, but I'm more conscious in the matter of pictures, when it comes to promiscuous praise, than in any other.

This week, Tuesday evening, will be the one of great and brilliant social importance. The draw benefit for the woman's building of the Georgia Institute will fill the theater from pit to dome with a gay assemblage. All the boxes have been sold and, indeed, very few seats are left. Mrs. Joseph Thompson and a dozen or so of which society ladies undertook the sale of the tickets and have met with phenomenal success. A number of box parties followed by suppers at the club will be given and full dress will be worn throughout the house, as well as in the boxes.

In this warm weather it seems to me an appropriate thing for every woman to have a dress of which she can be proud. There is nothing more capricious in the matter of crowds than a summer audience with its diaphanously attired, flower-decked and fragrant women.

Just after this, upon the evening of the 18th, will be given the grand colonial ball, and this is keeping busy just now any number of feminine hands and tongues. The array of quaintly attired belles and beaux in the minut will make a lovely picture, and in the march many notable, both old and young, will take part. Men with good legs and military bearing make fine figures of themselves in colonial costumes and there is no frock so fascinating for a pretty woman as the short-skirted one scant in the skirt. There is something communicated concerning some of the people and costumes that will be seen on the grand occasion.

Colonel Colville will appear as his great grandfather, Captain Andrew Colville, of revolutionary fame.

Dr. Willis Westmoreland will make an elegant reproduction of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Georgia Institute will appear as one of his noted revolutionary Scotch-Irish ancestors, the gallant Adairs of South Carolina.

Miss Adair will make a striking and beautiful figure as a colonial belle.

Colonel B. W. Wrenn will appear as old Colonel Beverly, of Virginia.

Judge George Hillyer will represent the distinguished Shaler family, of New England.

The Misses Hillyer will make ideal Puritan maidens with their fresh faces and lovely coloring.

Miss Bigby will appear as an old portrait and sure no more enchanting picture ever looked out from a frame.

Mrs. Joseph Orme will represent his ancestor, Captain Orme, of the marines, a gallant figure in the American Revolution.

Mrs. Donald Bain will represent her great grandmother, one of the Carters of Shirley.

Mrs. E. C. Peters will go as her ancestor, Mrs. Noble Whitely Jones and Jones was the friend of Oglethorpe and one of the earliest and most distinguished of Georgia's colonial patriots.

Mrs. Frederick Lyden, of Baltimore, will go as her five-times-removed great-grandmother, of Virginia, who, as Betsy Barker, was a noted colonial belle.

Hon. Porter King will represent his great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Neville, of Kentucky, who was a notable figure in colonial Virginia, conspicuous in affairs of state and camp.

Lady Barre will be presented by Mrs. Albert Cox, her great granddaughter. Lady Barre is the family pedigree on which the great-granddaughter of Sir Isaac Barre, who defended the colonies in parliament.

Mrs. Andrew Hill, of Griffin, will represent her ancestor, Lady Grace Saltonstall, wife of Sir Richard Saltonstall, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under Winthrop and patentee of the colony of Connecticut.

Mr. Crowell Campbell will appear as his immortal ancestor, Oliver Cromwell. In 1674 two brothers of Oliver Cromwell left England, and while on the voyage, afraid that persecution would follow, struck the M from their name and cast it into the sea. The family pedigree on which the great-granddaughter of Sir Isaac Barre, who defended the colonies in parliament.

Mrs. Hildreth Smith will appear as her grandmother, Frances Burton, a lady who united in her veins the blood of several of the most distinguished families in the south.

The venerable Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, who had the honor of organizing the first chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, will grace the occasion with her presence.

Mrs. Lewis H. Beck will attend in one of the most magnificent toilets ever worn in this city as Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. McKinley Bussey will attend the colonial ball, representing her paternal ancestor, Mrs. John Bussey, who was a notable figure in colonial America early in the eighteenth century. She was a noted colonial beauty, and her husband, Charles Cummin, belonged to the famous Cummin clan, of Scotland, celebrated in Scottish song and story. Mrs. Bussey will wear a brocade

A MYRIAD of NOVELTIES IN SILKS, LACES (AND) WASH FABRICS. M. Rich & Bros.

Merchandise of Beauty and Reliability.

Every Lady wishing to be correctly dressed should see the novelties of the present season just received at our store.

If you want the right goods at the right prices visit us.

Our Silk Department the greatest in the Southern States.

WASH SILKS THAT SOLD AT 60¢ A YARD NOW 50¢.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS THAT SOLD LAST WEEK AT \$1 A YARD, NOW 80¢.

COLORS TAFFETA SILKS THAT SOLD LAST WEEK AT \$1.25 A YARD, NOW 90¢.

BLACK CHINAS AT FROM 50¢ TO \$1.25 PER YARD.

FIGURED CHINAS AT FROM 75¢ TO \$1 PER YARD.

MOIRE SILKS, EVERY CONCEIVABLE SHADE, \$1 TO \$1.50 PER YARD.

PLAID SILKS FOR WAISTS, ETC. THE LATEST IN MARKET.

EVENING SILKS, EMBRACE ALL THE PRETTY, AIRY GOODS IN GAUZE

TEXTURES AND PLAIN GOODS FOR EVENING DRESS.

300 PIECES BLACK DUCHESSE SATINS FROM 90¢ TO \$1.75

GRENADES, PLAIN FISH NET, IRON FRAME AND PRETTY STRIPES

AND FIGURES.

NEW SERGES AND WOOL DRESS GOODS.

THE VERY LATEST IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE PRICES THE VERY LOWEST TO BE FOUND IN THE SOUTH.

New Wash Goods.

New Duck Suitings, stripes and figures,

at 12½¢ yard.

French Satens, 20¢ a yard.

Figured Lawns, 12½¢, 15¢ and 20¢ quality,

all go at 10¢ yard.

Just received a new stock of Dimities and

Lawns.

Black Organdies with white figures go at

25¢ a yard.

Black Satens, with black figures, worth

55¢, goes at 25¢ yard.

Figured Dotted Swiss at 15¢.

Outing Flannels at 12½¢.

Solid Colors Satens at 12½¢.

Fans.

300 sample Fans at 15¢, worth 25¢.

500 sample Fans, worth 50¢ and 60¢; go at

25¢.

500 sample Fans, worth 75¢ and \$1 each,

go for 40¢ each.

A large stock of Evening Fans always in

stock.

Silk Mitts and Gloves.

Our new stock of mitts now in, prices 50¢

and up.

Silk Gloves 50¢ and up.

Black Silk Gauntlet Gloves 50¢.

Kid Gloves.

All the latest shades, old rose, old pink,

coral, all grades of green, navy blue, reds,

etc.

Ladies' Suits.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DUCK SUITS, THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK, ARE

BEAUTIES AND COST ONLY \$2.50 TO \$5.00 A SUIT.

PARASOLS AND SILK UMBRELLAS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' WAISTS IN SILKS, CHAMBRAYS, PERCALES, ETC., IN STYLE,

ASSORTMENT AND PRICE NOW BETTER THAN EVER.

BOYS' WAISTS IN PERCALE, WITH MOTHER'S FRIEND BELTS, THIS

WEEK AT 40¢.

THOSE FANCY BLOUSE WAISTS FOR BOYS ARE REDUCED FROM \$1

TO 50¢.

LADIES' SWISS LISLE VESTS AT 25¢, USUALLY SOLD AT 40¢.

GENTS' BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AT 25¢ EACH.

CHILDREN'S 40-GAUGE SEAMLESS HOSE, 10¢ A PAIR.

GENTS' IMPORTED HOSE, 10¢ PER PAIR.

CHECK NAINSOOKS, 50¢ A YARD.

FINE WHITE INDIA LAWN, 20¢ AND 30¢ QUALITY, AT 10¢.

FINE WHITE INDIA LAWN, 20¢ AND 30¢ QUALITY, AT 10¢.

ALL LINEN, HUCK TOWELS, KNOTTED FRINGE, 20X4 INCHES, 25¢ EACH.

TEN PIECES IMPORTED PIQUES, EMBROIDERED, NEW, 65¢, WORTH 90¢.

Furniture and Carpets.

Our New Prices Tell!

THESE DEPARTMENTS ARE BOOMING. THERE IS NO CARPET OR FURNITURE HOUSE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK OR CHICAGO THAT CAN SHOW HALF THE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS WE CARRY. CARLOAD AFTER CARLOAD OF NEW GOODS RECEIVED THIS LAST WEEK FOR OUR

Great May Sale of
Parlor Furniture, Leather Couches,
Library Furniture, Folding Beds,
Office Furniture, Sideboards,
Rockers, Bookcases.

YOU NEVER SAW SUCH A LINE OF BEDROOM SUITS AS WE SHOW AT PRESENT.

WE GIVE PRICES TO LEAD THEM ALL.

DON'T FORGET OUR BRIC-A-BRAC AND ART DEPARTMENTS, IF YOU

WANT PRESENTS FOR WEDDINGS OR ANNIVERSARIES, THE LARGEST

SOUTH.

A LARGE NEW STOCK OF CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, AND ONE OF THE

BEST DRAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES TO DO YOUR WORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AWNINGS. LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE FOR A NEW AWNING.

M. RICH & BROS.

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here in Atlanta. C
prominent citizen of

R. S. CRUTCHER & CO.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

Now in progress at 87 and 89 Peachtree street is the greatest sensation of the day. \$25,000 worth of elegant Furniture to be sacrificed this month to save expense of moving to our new spacious store, 83 Peachtree street, on June 1st.

REMEMBER, EVERYTHING MUST GO, REGARDLESS OF COST!

THE NEW Hardware Store

Carry not only a complete line of Hardware, but everything in the House Furnishing line, including Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Ice Shaves. All the Housekeepers in Atlanta are cordially invited to visit the store.

FITZGERALD-HARDWARE CO.,
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BASEBALL SUPPLIES,
HAMMOCKS AND CROQUETS,
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OFFICE SUPPLIES,
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96 WHITEHALL ST.

Ag't. for Wachendorf's Nursery.

OLD SPECTACLES Made New.

Frames polished, straightened and repaired—made as good as new. Also lenses ground into your frames to fit the eye, at moderate cost at our factory and salesroom, 12 Whitehall street.

A. K. HAWKES.

DELKIN'S CRYSTALLIZED LENSES.

The best Glass in the market.
\$1.

No charge for fitting the eye.

Have your Spectacles repaired by the
A. L. DELKIN CO.,
60 Whitehall Street.

Spring Time! Spring Vehicles!

Do you buy wagons?
Do you ride in buggies?
Do you use carriages?
Do you need phaetons?
Do you like surreys?
Do you want harness?

If so, we have the latest styles, and we'll discount any competitors' prices. See our stock or correspond with us before buying.

Georgia Buggy Co

139 S. Broad and 34 and 36 S. Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

THE Largest RETAIL CLOTHIERS

IN THE SOUTH
552-554 Cherry St., Macon, Ga. 39-41 Whitehall, 32-34 S. Broad, Atlanta

A Full Line of



The largest stock of Gasoline Stoves and Ranges in the south, from \$2.75 to \$20.
THOS. KIRK & CO.,
79 and 81 Peachtree.

In Great Shape!

We are now in our new home—corner Walton and Forsyth streets—and are ready for business. Our stock of Carriages, Wagons, etc., is complete and we feel now fully prepared to meet any competition with standard goods.

H. L. ATWATER.

L. M. IVES FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND HAND

Carpets, Stoves, Springs, Mattresses and other household and office goods cheap for cash.

Bedroom sets, \$10 and up; mattresses, \$5 and \$1; woven wire and link springs, \$1 and \$2. Remember the place, 58 South Broad street.

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An Atlanta Artist's Skill Gives Him A NATIONAL REPUTATION

"C. W. Motes, of Atlanta, sends us another specimen of his work, which is entirely different from, but as an example of the highest class of photography, art in every respect equal to the others of the same kind, noticed some time ago. It is simply a boy, but in composition, suggestion and expression it is as different from and superior to the work of the average photographer as is that of a royal academician to the work of a sign painter. If there were still any questions as to the possibility of producing works of fine art by means of photography, we should have no more. The evidence is in favor of the affirmative that is supplied by this beautiful picture."—Chicago Photo-Beacon.

Millinery. Miss Mary Ryan

will next week offer the most elegant line of trimmed and untrimmed hats to be seen on the market, and at prices astonishingly low.
A full line of millinery goods, everything new and stylish. Don't miss next week if you want low prices.

Cotton Crepes

In Butter, Pink, Cream and Blue; In great demand, and very scarce!

We've Got 'Em!

28 inch Price 15c yd

TAYLOR & GALPHIN

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Book Emporium

New and second-hand

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
20,000 Second-Hand School Books Wanted.

All orders shipped same day of receipt. Send for price catalogue, etc. We also exchange books, new or second-hand.
GAVAN SCHOOL BOOK CO.,
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Wholesale Shippers of All Kinds of

SALT AND FRESH WATER FISH

Oysters, Game, Fruit, Etc.

115 Whitehall St. Phone 568

Having our own fisheries to draw our supply from we can guarantee fresh fish all through the summer months. Fish sold by the bunch the same as Savannah and other sea port towns. Express on fish from Atlanta is much less, as we are nearer to the trade.
Give us a trial order. No charges for ice or packages. All goods warranted fresh on arrival. Prompt and careful attention given to summer hotels. All correspondence cheerfully answered.
DOPSON, CLARKE & DANIEL.

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed
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SEND COLORED CUTS

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

J.F. BECK

OFFICE COR. FORTY-THIRD AND WALTON STS.

Aragon Pharmacy

FLEMING & CO., Proprietors.

Directly opposite Hotel Aragon, corner Peachtree and Ellis.

Soda Water and Phosphates, Sherbets, Ice Cream and Cocoa, and other Refreshments.

Ten brands 5-cent cigars; complete assortment of clear Havana cigars, three for 10c.

Twenty brands smoking and chewing tobacco.

Try the Cuban hand-made smoker for 10 cents.

Everybody Needs a

CORKSCREW and a Thermometer!

We have them. Big variety and little prices.

Lowry Hardware Co.,
60 PEACHTREE.

DO YOU DRINK

Unfiltered water? If so, just think what a menagerie you have in your stomach. It is enough to make a man take to straight whisky. We can sell you a good Filter for \$4.

Lowry Hardware Co., 60 Peachtree

Continued from Seventh Page.

Their designs would not bear the test of practical application at press or loom. Somehow it came into my mind that this was exactly the difference between the general attitude of womanhood to the world and in the past. Their pretty and often very conscientiously wrought designs made from the superficial outlook of the days that are behind us will not weave into the texture and woof of the practical life of the womanhood of the future, and so, no matter what she is to be or do; no matter what is to be her profession or career; no matter whether she is to be outside or inside of the ideal homes which we all, men and women alike, long for, it is imperative that her training proceed henceforth upon that solid, practical and applied basis which takes into account the fact that she and her work is henceforth to be a part of both the warp and the woof of the fabric of which the human race and its best interests are to be woven.

Whatever her work is she must be thorough in her preparation for it and know absolutely where each line she draws is to lead to and where it started from. Patchwork in life, like patchwork with the needle, has no place in the future.

A woman cannot make a good doctor, a good lawyer, a good journalist, a good preacher, a good novelist, a good artist, or a great musician unless she knows and weighs in a rational manner the meanings of life—unlike behind her science, her art, her labor or her philosophy there is a comprehension born of a solid grasp upon the real meanings of life—its relations, its proportions.

Knowledge is, indeed, power; and ignorance is ever and always the twin brother of vice. Therefore no matter what profession falls to the lot of or is chosen by a woman, the first, the most important, the absolutely vital need for her is a broad, solid, true and comprehensive grasp upon the facts of life as life is today and as it has been in the past. This alone will enable her to lay a firm foundation for the future.

I think this statement will be accepted as almost a truism when it is applied to what is generally called the professions. But strange to say there is one profession for which it is always claimed that a true and firm and comprehensive sense of the proportions in life is not at all necessary to fit the applicant for a diploma—the profession of motherhood.

And yet it is true—and it is easy of proof, if one has the least knowledge of biology or heredity—that there is no occupation, no art, no profession on the earth in which ignorance of the true relations of things can and does work such lasting and such terrible disaster to the race as has been done and is constantly being done right there.

In every other profession which woman

has entered, she has been better fitted for her work before she took her degree, than for the one which is held to be her especial province. Why? Simply because up to the present time in history the child, she is a pretty and childish ignorance of the real and true values and relations of life, combined with a fine pair of eyes and a complicated manner, entitled any woman to do anything but to be a subject to the whims of the world, or to be a subject to the whims of her brothers, the established workers of the world, or else she must go to the wall where her incompetence thrusts her.

It would be well, for the sake of the race, if she could be subject to such competition in maternity. And did it ever occur to you that her children are subject to it, and that the vast spread of incompetence in the world—the universality of incompetence to cope with conditions—has a legitimate basis?

No woman is fit to bring up the administrators of a republic who is not herself familiar with the fundamental principles upon which that republic is based; for it is a well known fact, exceptions and geniuses being allowed for, that the trend, the bias, the color of the mentality of a man is fixed upon him in his earliest years—in the years when his mother is his nearest and most influential teacher. His sense of justice and of fairness is warped or developed then. His possibilities are born of her capacity and his development depends largely upon her training.

What profession in the world, then, needs so wide an outlook, so perfect a poise, so fine an individual development, such breadth and scope, such depth of comprehension, such fullness of philosophy as does the lightly considered profession of motherhood?

Lightly considered, I mean, in the sense that it has been and is held by so many that it does no especial harm to have the mothers of the race distinctly lower in development, in mentality, in individuality, in poise, in grasp, in education than any other class of men or women. And so when I was told that I would be expected to speak here on "Woman in the Professions," I thought I would make a departure and talk most fully—in the few minutes I was to have—of the need of her higher education for and because of the profession which was least thought of in the recesses of the mind, only in the development of a higher womanhood, but for the race which is to have the solving of the tremendous problems of the future. I thought I would suggest the needs of these voiceless ones rather than speak much of or for those exceptional women who have appeared and are, in ever increasing numbers, gaining firm and established foothold in the other professions because of which, they are being trained, or are training themselves, for what they and we recognize is to be a sharp and severe competition where capacity and willingness to do well what is undertaken is the inevitable price of the position itself.

It is getting to be pretty generally looked upon as the special province of the less highly endowed or the less thoroughly trained residuum to become the progenitors of the coming generation. The theory seems to be about this: If you have a daughter who is too silly or weak minded or unamenable to become a unit in the march of progress and civilization; if she is incompetent to be sent through a solid training of school or college and fit herself for some possible or probable career as minister, doctor, designer, lawyer, journalist or what not, marry her to somebody and let him car-

ry the load of her uninspiring presence while he lives and let the race bear the burden of her infirmities and ignorance upon the third and fourth generation of them that loved her.

The fact is, as over against that theory, that if you have a daughter who is finer and truer, more capable and noble, more intellectual and able than the men and women of the world, and who is the one whose education and development as an individual should be carried to its highest reach, not simply because she is to be a writer or speaker or teacher, for which she may be primarily fitted, but because her trend may be, but because in the ultimate analysis it may also be her pleasure and province to be the wife and mother in a real and true and inspiring home life where her new and stimulating comradeship for husband and children makes of her a mind, a beacon light, and of her poised and self-disciplined disposition, a guide and an inspiration; where she will be loved and revered not only because she is loving and good, but because she is also wise and able enough to lead instead of being blind to the very pitfalls in the pathway of her sons and daughters.

When our republic has such mothers as that, the question of women in the other professions will have adjusted itself. When woman is developed and free to choose, capacity will find its level and its outlet. Ignorance will cease to be looked upon as beautiful and the men and women of the future, for the first time, clasp hands and try conclusions with a frankness and a generosity and a comradeship which will be a real inspiration and joy to both.

There is a Japanese legend which says that when Japan was first created, a man and a woman were placed upon the island and told that they must travel in silence and in great joy spoke first; but, as the quaint legend puts it, "there was an impediment, and they could not marry," but were told to make the same journey again and think more deeply. They did so, and this time the woman saw him first and cried out with pleasure after the long silence, "But there was still an impediment," and a third time they made the long journey, and when they met, each looked up with solemn and radiant joy and spoke together, and from that time there was "nothing between their lives, but they were truly mated forever."

That exquisite little legend from the far east hold within it a quaint and a true bit of philosophy—a bit of philosophy to which our western world is but just now awakening—a bit of philosophy which is back of all questions of "Woman (or of man) in the Professions."

Swedish Massage Operator.

Mrs. Marino, late of New York, has located in Atlanta at 704 Whitehall street. She is an expert massage operator, having had several years' experience both in London and New York. She comes to Atlanta endorsed by many of the finest physicians in this country. She makes a specialty of scientific facial massage, with or without steaming. All her preparations are strictly hygienic. She will call at your homes if you will send her a card at 704 Whitehall street, or if you prefer, she will treat you at her rooms.

Smith's Worm Oil acts directly on the stomach and liver, and when children need a worm medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at the same time expel any worms that might exist.

HALL AND CAMPUS

Baseball discussions seem to be in the air. In every nook and corner of the college campus crowds of students can be seen arguing the relative merits of the leading teams with apparently as much enthusiasm as if it was essential to graduation. To the "uninitiated" such interest is regarded as detrimental to the material progress of the earnest student. It must be borne in mind, however, that these sports are, in their legitimate sphere, stimulating to the body, and they relieve the mind of the monotonous strain incident to close application.

In the north the season always opens with an intense feeling of rivalry, but before any great amount of time has elapsed the relative standing is definitely ascertained. We find that there are a few colleges that hold an absolute athletic supremacy, and in any form of championship can only shift among the few. Harvard has already demonstrated an unusual weakness this year and can hardly be taken into serious consideration in prophesying the probable outcome of the great games that are to be played. The Philadelphia Press among the nine of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania makes the prediction that the final standing of the teams will be Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard. Since this prediction was made several games have been played, all of which have tended to substantiate the opinion of The Press. It is now believed that the final struggle will be between Yale and Princeton, as Princeton has won her first game with the Pennsylvania team. A great deal of interest was centered in this contest, as the forces were pretty evenly matched. The score was 3 to 3 in favor of the "Tigers." Princeton's score was made in the third inning, when, with two men out and bases all full, McKenzie, of the New Jersey team, went to bat and knocked Harvard's pitcher, which brought in the four runs, thereby winning the game.

Yale and Pennsylvania attempted to play a few days ago, but only managed to get the fourth inning, when the game was called on account of rain. It stood 6 to 6. Among our own colleges we find it very difficult to venture any prophecy as to the final result of the series. There is hardly a team in the south but what has its "old days," which, as a rule, serves to complicate the state of affairs. Regularity in the game is something entirely foreign and the schoolboy fashion of piling up the score one day with an opponent and then being shut out in the next game, which ought to be considered as "dead easy," is what one continually meets with in the ordinary course of the game. In the east the contests on the diamond are close and hard fought. Virginia and North Carolina are as well predicted in this column, in the lead. The former has played eleven games and won six, whereas the latter has played nine and won seven.

In the western section games have been won and lost in a most indiscriminate fashion. Vanderbilt opened up with a brilliant

showing, but during the past two weeks has been in a streak of hard luck through the serious disability of Hunt, their star pitcher. This has brought a series of misfortunes to the team, from which it will hardly recover during the rest of the season.

Casper Whitney, in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly, enthusiastically advocates lacrosse as a college game. In speaking of the advantages the game he says: "Lacrosse is an all-round developer lacrosse is the greatest game played by civilized man. It cultivates all the qualities that football does—some of them more—and is attended by fewer accidents." In connection with this it is worthy to note that Johns Hopkins university bears the honorable distinction of having one of the best twelve in the country. The Cornell Daily Sun in speaking of the game between the Ithaca team and Johns Hopkins, concludes its article with the following remarks on lacrosse as a game: "Lacrosse is both interesting and exciting for the grand stand. Its play is very simple, but the actual play, while not at all difficult to understand, gives ample opportunity for the display of dexterity, skill and endurance."

These are facts which should work some enthusiasm among the lovers of true athletic sports in our colleges. Variety is the spice of life, and this maxim applies as much to athletics as it does to any other form of amusement. This apparent apathy in regard to the introduction of new and versatile sports into the domain of college athletics is probably due to the dreadful lack of organization. There seems to be no plan for the concerted action of our institutions, and until this is done there will be a lagging behind on the part of the southern colleges.

The annual field day of the University of Georgia came off on the 5th. We are glad to note from the report in The Red and Black that this university has at last awakened to a proper appreciation of the true value of athletics. The Rip Van Winkle sleep which Athens has undergone during the past few years has impaired her energies, but there is an encouraging indication that a healthy athletic spirit is generating.

The University of the South is now making elaborate preparations for the presentation of the Antigone of Sophocles at the approaching commencement in August.

This play, given by the students of Vassar college last summer, and the performance reflected great credit upon the professors and students of that well known institution. The greatest praise belongs to Miss Abby Leonard, the professor of Greek at Vassar, for the success of the performance. More recently the same play has been given by the students of the University of Toronto, Canada, and now the students of Sewanee propose to repeat the performance, if not on so elaborate a scale as the Vassar students, yet with equal accuracy, and with the most careful regard for all technical requirements.

There is no Greek play that will appeal to the sympathies of a modern audience as the Antigone. The performance of a Greek play in this country has been by no means infrequent. The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles in the theater of Harvard university, in May, 1881, was a memorable event. It was the first performance of a Greek tragedy in America. It was soon followed by the Acharnians of Aristophanes at the University of Pennsylvania, and then by the Antigone of Sophocles last summer.

Sewanee is the only institution south of Mason and Dixon that has ever attempted a Greek play. Within the past decade Sewanee has given three such performances. First, the Oedipus Tyrannus; second, the

Frogs, of Aristophanes, and then last year the Alkestis, of Euripides. The frequency of such performances at Sewanee would not have been possible had they been given on the elaborate scale of the Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Vassar plays. At these institutions the cost of each performance was little less than \$5,000, while at Sewanee the amount has never exceeded \$400, and yet, even such a modest performance proves a wonderful stimulus to the students of Greek, and is received most enthusiastically by large audiences.

Greek plays at Oxford and Cambridge, England, are given with great frequency, and the writer recalls the Ajax, of Sophocles, the birds, of Aristophanes, the Eumenides, of Aeschylus, and Oedipus Tyrannus given by the Cambridge students, while at Oxford there have been given the Agamemnon, of Aeschylus, the Alkestis, of Euripides, and the frogs, of Aristophanes. "But," says Dr. Gildersleeve, who had witnessed the Agamemnon at Oxford, "the Oxford men had made no long and elaborate preparation. The stage appliances were simple in the extreme, not half as many shillings were spent at Oxford as dollars at Harvard. The costumes were not elaborate; there was no book of the opera; no distinct effort to be scholarly or archaeological; and, yet, a marked success. It was a beautiful thing to remember with all its youthful dash and zest. Carefully wrought out with minute attention to such details as fell within the limits, the Harvard students have been requested to repeat the performance of the Antigone in Nashville next October, and arrangements are being made to effect this."

Many Are Going.

The travel to Washington, Richmond and New York is very heavy just now. Nearly every day the vestibule limited train, the Richmond and Danville, carries out an extra car so great is the travel. The Richmond and Danville is always away in passage accommodations and takes good care of its large, high-toned class of business. The good service on the limited is certainly very cheap.

Cheap But First Class.

\$24.50, Atlanta to Dallas, Tex., and return, via the Georgia Pacific. Tickets on sale May 7th, 8th and 9th, good thirty days returning. The great Express special train, composed of day coaches and Pullman cars, will leave Atlanta at 9:30 p. m. Tuesday, via the Georgia Pacific railway, and go through to Dallas without change. Free returning chair car will be taken on at Birmingham for Dallas.

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will open for the summer May 10th. This hotel has only 35 rooms, but is nicely furnished and in perfect repair.

The rates will be from \$7 to \$9 per week. It is a well known fact that the smaller and lower priced hotels are generally badly kept and many people do without their summer rest for that reason, not wishing to pay the higher rates of the large houses. Mr. M. N. Thompson, the proprietor, has had many years' experience in first-class hotels and will cater only to the best taste, may 4th.

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ARP ON COXEY.

Bill Has No Patience with the Tramping Commonwealers.

HE IS THINKING OF THEIR FAMILIES

Congress Is Reckless, Laughing, Joking, Fooling Away Time While the Country Is Going to the Bow-wow.

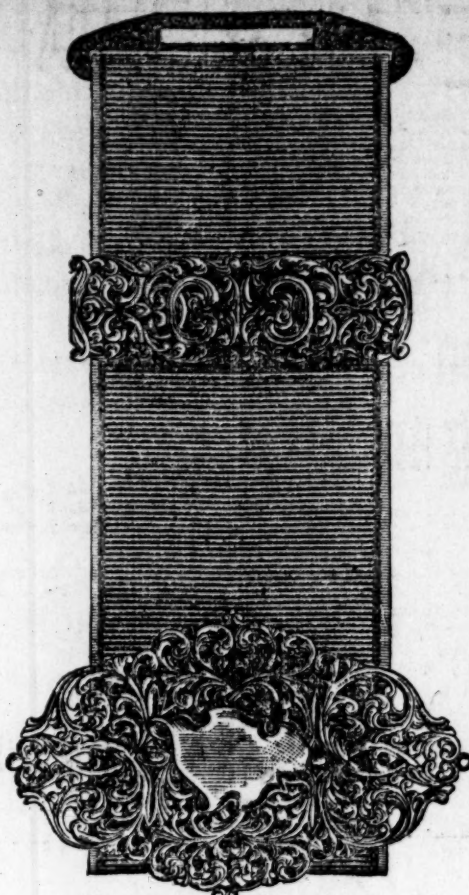
There was a time when every state had a law punishing vagrancy and it said that any man who was found going about in idleness and had no visible means of support should be deemed a vagrant, and on conviction should be imprisoned and put to labor. I don't think that law has ever been repealed in Georgia, but it is a dead letter, and I reckon it ought to be in these hard times. There are now thousands who are idle and have no means of support visible or invisible. Most of them are willing to work, but can't get work to do. Nevertheless this Coxeey army is nothing but an army of tramps, an excursion of willing vagrants who would rather plunder than work. We have no patience with them—no consideration for them. If any of them have families, where are they and who is supporting them while the head of the house is howling over the country? If they have no families, why don't they scatter over the west or the south and work for their virtuous and clothes on the farms or in the mines or on the railroads rather than to beg or to rob or to intimidate for a living? Most of them are like the organ grinder who stops under your window and grinds out his horrid music until the lady of the house throws him a nickel and says: "Please pass on." "Na, na," he replies. "Me pass on for two nickels," and he grinds away until she throws him another. The good people along the route of this army are alarmed at their presence and give them bread and meat to go on. So do the towns and cities. They are looked upon as dangerous and they are. Governor McKinley showed the right pluck when he scattered the vagrants who stole the train at Mt. Sterling. There has got to be an example made of somebody, even if it is a tramp. Gatling guns to do it. If this kind of thing is to go on we had better change the republic to a monarchy at once and be done with it. If the people can't govern the people we will have to have a standing army of half a million men like Germany has and England and France and quarter troops all over the country to preserve the peace and protect private property. These strikers are not much better, for they won't work themselves not let anybody else take their places. It is all a spirit of anarchy and violence and lawlessness. There are demagogues who lead them and encourage them and seek to array the poor against the rich—the laborer against the capitalist—and ride into office or power on the dissensions and sufferings of the people.

Now, with all this devilish spirit on the one hand, there is on the other a reckless, ruinous congress that sits there and laughs at their own jokes and quarrels and talks and prints their speeches and draws their pay and tramps over the country when they feel like it. A late correspondent says the average daily number of absentees in the house is seventy, and hence it frequently takes several days to get a quorum. The cost of a session is said to be half a million a day and the people have to pay it. When will this outrage cease? When will they pass a tariff bill? It does not matter what kind of a bill it is so they pass one. Capital is waiting on congress, and labor is waiting on capital. Millions are lying idle in mines or on railroads, if it was known what the tariff was. An Ohio man fears to buy a woolen mill because he doesn't know whether he can compete with foreign mills or not. Just so with the shoe man and the paper mill man and the clothing man and the nail makers and a hundred other things that the tariff affects. There is just too much money in the land as there ever was, and all the silver bills and bank tax bills will do no good until the tariff bill is passed and the money turned loose and the wheels of industry begin to move. I heard a man say, "there ought to be more money per capita." Well, suppose there was. How am I to get my share of it unless I work for it, and how am I to work unless somebody employs me, and who will employ me until congress fixes the tariff? But it is possible that some day I will be speculating on sugar stock and keeping the tariff on sugar in an uncertain state while they are trading in it? It is openly charged that they are, and that is why the tariff bill can't pass. They want it to trade on. May the Lord direct us! I tell you what is the fact—when the people ruminate over all these things they have a tired feeling like to weep, meet good old time democrats all over the country, and there is no enthusiasm, no confidence, and if there was any other respectable party they would join it. I have heard them say they were government and run it as it would be better than all this wrangling and delay—all this long uncertainty, all this morning to Washington. The democracy has had the president and the house and the senate for two years and does nothing for relief. How much longer will congress abuse our patience? Whom shall we trust? Whom shall we elect to congress the next time? The old set are already setting their traps and putting bait on the triggers. To get back is the big thing they are not content with the McKimley bill. Its better bill and twiddle-dee, but the people want it so that they call it a better bill.

Machine politics! Why, it is openly charged that right here at home in Georgia, the state of Thomas and Stephens and Ben Hill and Johnson and Cobb and Jenkins, whose illustrious examples are still fresh and green in our memories, is a goodly house ring composed of nearly all the judges and solicitors in the state, and that this ring has a working capital of \$100,000 to control the legislature and put their slate in office. When I was indicted at the village, but it keeps on coming, and is openly charged in respectable papers. I know of two judges who don't belong to it and I am told that they are to be left out and their places given to others who have joined the secret league. Can these things be true? Has our judiciary surrendered to the common corruption? Is everything rotten? Shades of the great dead who have graced the bench and bar of Georgia, turn from the scene! Think of Lumpkin and Warner and Nisbet and Jackson and Hutchins and Benning making such a combine for office! What man or creature would have dared to approach them on the subject? Now the remedy is to send our best men to the legislature—men of integrity, regardless of church or creed or ruling or party—men who cannot be pulled around or corrupted by tempting promises. The Yazoo fraud combination was not to be compared with the iniquity of a combine of judges and solicitors for perpetuation of office.

I saw the press gang yesterday; thoughtful men and earnest women. I saw Halstead and Cockerill and some others who have been lampooning us for so these many long suffering years and I wondered if they had at last found out that there was something good in Nazareth. I wondered at the sweet charity of our people, who gave welcome to them. An editor of a peculiar institution. He can lampoon and scarify another editor, and call him all the scurrilous names in the dictionary when they meet together in press conventions and on press excursions and drink toasts to each other and melt loving and mellow and slobber all over one another, and next morning go to fighting as usual. We outsiders can't do that. It must be on the idea that a little more of slander was the sweetest thing in the world. If all that these editors have accused one another of be true, then most of them are fit for the chaise. But it is not true, and the people know it and will allowance for it and smile. I heard of one of Phil Byrd the other day. Phil runs the Rome Hustler with a lively lick and scurrilous around in such a sweet way that error Northern returned from the front with his bottle-scarred veterans. He came back safe and sound, save a thumb that he sprained trying to cock a cannon. "Mei Gammam has a keen sense of ridicule," he said, "and he laughed when he read it. He took the paper home and finding his old father, the confederate colonel, at the dinner table, he read it to him and laughed again, but the old colonel never stopped eating nor uttered not a word. Pretty good."

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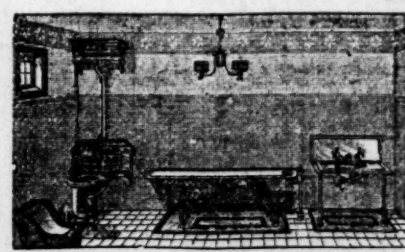
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for Phil. Isn't it, father? "No, I don't see anything smart in it. Governor Northen was trying to do his duty and protect the people from the bad influences of a couple of vagabonds, and as for Phil Byrd, if he is fool enough to believe that a cannon has got a cock to it, he ought to quit running a newspaper. Cocking a cannon! Who ever heard of such a thing?" And the old war-horse seemed to be utterly disgusted.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days they were at least 1200 worms expelled. One child passed over 300 in one night.

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49¢ At the quoted price these are less than the import cost. There are Surah Sublimes in all the dark, medium and light colors. There are Japanese Habutai Silks in solid colors. There are plain Indias, 24 inches wide, in over twenty street and evening shades, and there are Venetian Crinkled Crepes in all the exquisite light tints that are only to be found here.

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75¢ At the quoted price these are less than the import cost. There are Fancy Punjum Silks. There are Printed Chinas. There are Novelty Cantons. There are genuine Shanghai Silks. The grounds are in any color you are likely to desire; the styles run to checks, stripes, crescents, dots, melanges, flower effects, broken lines, rings and oblong spots.

Worth.....\$1.24

85¢ At the quoted price these are less than the import cost. There are Taffetas in bright shot effects. There are rich Figured Glaces in a variety of iridescent effects. There are Striped Surahs warranted Lyons dyed. There are Illuminated Bengalines in all the favorite colors. There are Rayatine Bayadere Stripes and half a score other weaves that are especially appropriate for dresses, waists and skirts.

Worth.....\$1.35

97¢ At the quoted price these are less than the import cost. There are Satin Merveilleux Glaces. There are Tufted Crystal Bengalines. There are Chene Taffetas. There are Faillie Francaise Silks. There are Jacquard Surahs. There are Armures. There are Satin Soliel. There are Rayonnat Silks. There are Black Satin Parisienne and Pekin Stripes.

Worth.....\$1.40

Dress Goods! The positive announcement, ringing and clear, of more than \$15,000 worth of fine Dress Goods to be sold immediately at greatly reduced prices will agitate the market. This is no scanty or trivial lot. The public knows that not only are the goods quite correct but that there is absolute security in the values. The mark-downs are not from imaginary figures but actual prices current in our stock until Saturday last. You cannot expect a repetition of the opportunity, either during the present or any future season. They are:

Fancy Cheviots,
Novelty Stripes,
Diagonal Suitings,
Illuminated Crepes,
Silk Figured Worsteds
Comet Melanges,
Changeable Cords,
Silk-and-Wool Plaids

From 25c to \$1.00.

All
Our
Novelty
Suits
Included
In
This
Great
Sale.

French Nette,
Tailor Cheviots,
Dotted Bengalines,
Checked Mixtures,
Granite Ground Fancies,
Illuminated Serges,
Silk-mixed Checks,
Striped Bourettes,

From 25c to \$1.00.

Cotton Goods! If you want a light-weight dress our Cotton Goods department offers the chance to get it without a worry of annoyance. It is complete and comprehensive and abounds with bargains. Notice the great sale of 20c Fabrics at 12 1-2c. The economical will attack these goods eagerly. Every one of the items is important to the customers' interests.

At 5c the yard,
Good Quality Gingham,
Worth.....8c.

At 5c the yard,
Standard Indigo Prints,
Worth.....7c.

At 5c the yard,
Novelty Cotton Challies,
Worth.....8c.

At 5c the yard,
Fine Shirting Prints,
Worth.....8c.

At 5c the yard,
Neat Figured Lawns,
Worth.....8c.

At 7 1-2c the yard,
Stylish Dress Gingham,
Worth.....10c.

At 7 1-2c the yard,
Crinkled Gingham,
Worth.....10c.

At 7 1-2c the yard,
Woven Dotted Crepes,
Worth.....10c.

12 1/2c
Worth up to 20c.

Have just opened thirty cases of fine Wash Goods bought from a mill agent at seventy-five cents on the dollar. This will be the most phenomenal sale of Summer Fabrics ever attempted in the South. Immense area of floor space surrendered to its display and extra salespeople drafted into service. There are dainty styles popular for waists and dresses in.

Printed Jaconats,
Striped Lawns,
Fancy Dimities,
Irish Lawns,
New Seersuckers,
Printed Sateens,
Swivel Gingham,
Printed Ducks,
Satin Mulls,
Fancy Pique,
English Lawns,
Mostly 40 inches wide.

At 8c the yard,
Striped Princess Lawns,
Worth.....12c.

At 8c the yard,
Fancy Printed Mulls,
Worth.....12c.

At 10c the yard,
Solid Scotch Ducks,
Worth.....15c.

At 10c the yard,
Fancy French Batiste,
Worth.....15c.

At 10c the yard,
New English Percales,
Worth.....15c.

At 10c the yard,
Figured Muslins,
Worth.....15c.

At 15c the yard,
Fine Crepe Gingham,
Worth.....20c.

At 25c the yard,
Fig. Rag Bag Crepes,
Worth.....40c.

Do Not Fail! See our beautiful Dotted Swisses. The best and biggest stock yet produced. Every size dot from a seed to a coin—the thinnest and timeliest stuff that the season suggests. Just right for Graduating Dresses. Simple, chaste and yet elegant—25c, 35c, 40c and 50c the yard. Our French Organdies are now at their height. New styles received Saturday that you must see.

KEELY COMPANY

THE FAIR

COMMENCING MONDAY

MAY 7th

(WE BEGIN OUR)

Annual Sale

OF

Fine Millinery

At half prices. We have marked down thousands of dollars' worth of fine Millinery. The sale will last ALL WEEK until our stock is sold down. Come to the BIG MILLINERY BARGAIN SALE.

Rose and bud, rubber stem, at.....\$1.10
Large lighthorns reduced to.....47
1,000 flowers, including foliage, fruit, roses at 17c, worth each.....1.00
A lot of fine straw shapes, many worth \$1. choice at......31
Fine white trimmed sailors at......50
All \$10 French pattern hats at......5.00
All \$5 French pattern hats at......3.50
A lot of Silk Roses, worth \$1. at......48
A fine lot of children's hats at 31c, were......75

New Sailors at 15c up. Every hat in the entire stock has been marked down.

New Wash Goods at The Fair.

New printed Dimities, fresh and cool, 10c.
New Satines at 10c yard.
Beautiful dotted Swisses, in delicate shades and white, at 15c up.
New plaid dress Gingham at 8c up.
Figured Challies at 5c up.
Double width Irish Lawns at 10c, worth 12½c.
New plain white lawns at 5c.
Check Nainsooks at 5c.
Printed (dark) Batiste at 10c worth 12½c.
Figured Mulls at 8c yard.

Dry Goods Lower at The Fair Than Anywhere in this City.

Skirt Lining 4c.
Apron Gingham at 5c.
Checks, blue or brown, 4c.
Fine yard wide Sea Island 5c.
Yard wide Bleaching 5c.
10-4 Bleached Sheetting 15c.
Very wide table Oilcloth, 22c.
Best Calicoes at 5c.
Londsdale Cambric at 10c.
Cotton Diapering at 6c bolt.
New Bedtick at 10c, worth 12½c.
This is good strong Ticking at 10c.

Shirt Waists and Vests.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 5c up.
Ladies' Vests, ribbon collar, 10c.
Ladies' Satine Waists, black, 75c.
Boys' Waists at 15c up.
Boys' Lawn Blouses, beautiful goods, at 75c.
Ladies' Percale Waists at 50c, good fitting.

Parasols at The Fair.

For 98c a first-class gloria Parasol.
For 74c, twill, fast black Parasols.
Morning Parasols at \$1.24 up.
Children's Parasols at 15c up.

Toilet Articles at The Fair.

Large bath Sponges at 15c.
Sea salt for bath at 3c package.
Colgate's standard Perfumes at 25c ounce.
Scented Soaps at 5c.
Castle Soap 1½c for 1½lb, large bar.
Toilet Paper at 5c roll.
Turkish bath Soap 4c doz.
Vanilla flavoring extract at 3c.

Notions and Lace Counters.

Whalebone at 5c doz.
English Pins at 5c paper.
Aluminum Hairpins at 10c.
Nursery Pins (large) 4c.

Pure Silk Mitts at 15.
Linen Note Paper at 15c box.
Faber's Lead Pencils at 4c.
T. M. French Blacking 5c.
Laces (Torchon) at 5c.
Valenciennes Laces at 5c to 18c.
Oriental Laces at 9c to 25c.
New Swiss Embroidery at 5c to 35c.
Nainsook Embroidery 15c to 75c.
Cream Silk Mitts at 25c.
Extra length Cream Silk Mitts at 75c.
Drop stitch Hose at 25c—see them.
Richelle Ribbed Lisle Hose at 25c—3 for \$1.

A fine lot of 25c and 35c embroidered Handkerchiefs at 19c.

Our China Store.

Where The Fair Leads.

Fine German China Tea Sets in rich decorations of gilt and flowers at \$10.
Japanese teacups at 25c.
Fine plain white granite Cups and Saucers at 50c set.
Beautiful Bowls and Pitchers at 98c.
New Flower Pots at 4c.
Umbrella Stands (porcelain) at \$1.98.
Glass Pitchers at 25c up.
Japanese Teapots at 10c.
Tin Cuspidors at 10.
Chair Seats at 9c.
New Coffee Mills at 35c.
Big Brooms at 10c.
Big Buckets at 10c.
Refrigerators at 35.
Two quart ice cream Freezers (White Mountain) at \$1.24.
Zinc lined Ice Coolers at 75c.
Ice Picks at 10c.
Rogers' Silver Knives and Forks \$3.99 set.
Six Silver Teaspoons for 25c.
New gold band Cups and Saucers at 98c set.
Gold band Plates 75c set.

New Toys at The Fair.

3 piece Garden Sets at 10c.
Bucket and Shovels at 10c.
Little Red Carts at 10c.
New Hammocks at \$1 up.
Croquet Sets at 35c.
Baseballs at 5c up.
Baseball Mitts at 25c.
All kinds of games at 5c.
Dolls and Doll heads! We are selling the largest bisque head Doll ever shown at 50c.
Kites at 5c up.
Hoops at 5c up.
Checker Boards at 25c.
Children's blocks at 25c.
Tricycles at \$3.98.
We have a complete stock of toys—all the year round, occupying a large space upstairs in our second story.



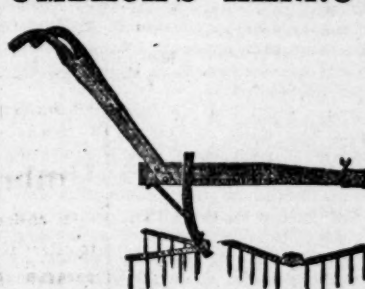
Lovely Complexion.



Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Have you freckles, moth, black-heads, blotches, ugly or muddy skin, eczema, tetter, or any other cutaneous blemish? Do you want a quick, permanent and absolutely infallible cure, FREE OF COST to introduce it? Something new, pure, mild and so harmless a child can use or drink it with perfect safety. If so, send your full Post-office address to: MISS MAGGIE E. MILETTTE, 134 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

UMBACH'S HARROW



Patented Nov. 11, 1880.
A light, durable Harrow, with steel teeth and wrought iron frame, for only \$1.25, or \$12 per dozen. They weigh 100 pounds to the dozen.
Here is a tool that will save you time and labor. It fits any common iron foot plow stock. Run it over your cotton or corn just as it is coming up; it will break the crust and kill the first crop of grass. It makes chopping easier and quicker. They are selling by the thousands. Everybody delighted with them. Ask your dealers to order them for you. It will pay them. Address F. G. UMBACH, Patenteur, Athens, Ga.

Keep Klean!

Gold Dust..... 20c
Sapolio..... 9c
Pearline..... 4c
8 Bars Our Hustler Soap.... 25c

BURNHAM'S CASH STORE

199 Decatur Street.
Phone 199.

A SOCIETY EVENT STRICTLY.
Thursday and Friday, May 10th and 11th.
A GENUINE SOUTHERN

Cake Walk

Plantation Jubilee.

Participated in by half a hundred cake walkers, buck and wing dancers, jubilee singers, camp meeting shouters, banjo pickers, etc. Handsome prizes for best walkers, sun, tue, wed, thur, fri.

9:30 p. m. is the hour.
Tuesday, May 8th, is the day.
The Georgia Pacific Railroad
is the route

Of the Great Baptist Special
Train to Dallas, Tex.
Through Pullman sleepers
And luxurious day coaches.

may 1 to 8

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER,

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

No. 105 CANAL STREET

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FAIR.

EVANS LEADS OFF.

He Takes Three Counties Out of Five the First Day.

UNANIMOUS FOR HIM IN RICHMOND.

Elbert Goes Ten to One and Terrell Nearly Three to One.

ATKINSON CARRIES OLD BALDWIN.

Seven Votes Save Him in the County Which He Claims He Has Won so Much For.

The ball has opened and General Clement A. Evans leads.

Five counties acted yesterday and he took three of them: Richmond, Elbert and Terrell.

Colonel W. Y. Atkinson captured Baldwin and Meriwether.

In Baldwin the majority for Colonel Atkinson was only seven. In Meriwether, which is practically one of his home counties, there was no opposition ticket in the field.

General Evans just walked away with Colonel Atkinson in the other counties.

Richmond's action was practically unanimous.

In Elbert the vote was 10 to 1 in favor of General Evans.

In Terrell county General Evans got nearly three votes to Colonel Atkinson's one.

It was a great field day for Evans.

Colonel Atkinson's campaign was started in Baldwin. He pointed to the girls' normal school and called on the people there to show their gratitude to him for that institution. He threw all his energy into the battle for Baldwin and he carried it by the very scant majority of seven votes.

The dispatches indicate that the liquor vote in Baldwin was against General Evans. His friends in the county consider Mr. Atkinson's small majority an Evans victory.

Taliaferro county postponed action until May 15th.

In Richmond county an effort was made to endorse Mr. Cleveland's administration. Instead, resolutions were adopted criticizing his financial policy.

RICHMOND LEADS OFF.

General Evans is the favorite—Mr. Cleveland's Policy Condemned.

Augusta, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Richmond county goes for General C. A. Evans for the democratic nomination for governor. Her six votes are instructed to be cast for him in the convention.

This is a great lead and starter for the general. The mass meeting of Richmond democrats at noon today was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the county. Farmers, mechanics, merchants and professional men were there. The courthouse was filled to overflowing. The meeting was representative of Richmond county.

Everything passed off in the very best of good humor. There was plenty of enthusiasm and rounds of cheers greeted the names of Evans, Black, Norther, Walsh, Calvin and Wright. The meeting was busy, and who enjoyed the campaign in session only about thirty minutes. At 12 o'clock exactly Chairman J. J. Doughty, of the executive committee, read the call for the mass meeting. Mr. Dan Kerr secured the recognition of the chairman. He spoke of the necessity of fairness and harmony in the party in the county. If there are differences, these differences should be adjusted here, said he. The best means looking to the accomplishment of that end lay in the selection of a chairman who was wise and capable, and who enjoyed the confidence of the community. There were present a number of gentlemen who could be of this service, but to his mind there was one man especially who could render this service. He referred to a man who stood high among his fellow men, one whom the people of the county always delighted to honor—Hon. Joseph B. Cumming. Major Cumming was unanimously chosen chairman.

Mr. Joseph Lamar secured the floor.

"All of us, as democrats," said Mr. Lamar, "have every reason for special gratification on the opening of the campaign in the state, for today the campaign begins. The voice of no county would evoke more interest than that of Richmond."

He had some resolutions which he wished to submit.

At this point Mr. Salem Dutcher rose to make a statement. He protested that the mass meeting had not been regularly called according to the policy and precedents of the party.

An Atkinson Protest.

Mr. Dutcher proposed that a mass meeting of the democrats of the county be called under the formal protest made today. At the mass meeting the protest would be submitted for action. If this second mass meeting ratified the protest action would be had immediately to select and authorize a new executive committee. This executive committee will order a primary or a mass meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the gubernatorial convention. The delegates so selected will go to the state convention and will claim to be the duly chosen representatives of Richmond county.

Then the state convention will be called upon to decide. Mr. Dutcher said the meeting was illegal, unauthorized and undemocratic and not binding upon the democracy because the executive committee is of doubtful legitimacy, the membership being involved in doubt. There was no lawful quorum of the committee present when the call was made for this mass meeting. The committee departed from the unbroken precedents of Richmond's democracy for the past six years. There was some hissing after Mr. Dutcher closed his remarks.

Endorsing Evans.

Mr. Lamar thought that after the injection of these remarks it was proper for him to say that he had never seen such a mass meeting in Richmond county before. Great cheers greeted this statement. Mr. Lamar then offered these resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the democracy of Richmond county that General C. A. Evans should be our next governor, and to this end that the delegates to the gubernatorial convention to assemble in Atlanta on August 2, 1894, be, and they are hereby, instructed to cast the vote of this county for that gallant and patriotic son of Georgia."

"Resolved, That the following delegates be authorized to represent Richmond county in this convention: Boykin Wright, George T. Barnes, C. H. Philley, James Tobin, T. H. Gary, J. H. Alexander, P. C. Burum, P. J. Berchmans, Dr. Neil McCall, Joseph Gansh, Sr., Bryan Cumming, W. Fleming, W. A. Lattimer, Dan Kerr, E. B. Hook, Arthur Bull, A. F. Austin, J. L. Doughty, R. B. Maxwell, R. E. H.

The friends of General Evans in Elbert county carried Elbert by an almost unanimous vote.

Elberton, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—The democratic primary passed off quietly today. Official returns are not in from all the precincts, but enough have been received to show that General Evans leads Colonel Atkinson by ten to one.

The other stakeholder officers received a full vote, except Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, and Mr. Waddell, each receiving some votes for commissioner.

Dr. Long, for the senate, and Mr. W. Y. Atkinson, for the house, received the democratic vote and are therefore nominees and will represent Elbert in the next legislature.

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Robert J. J. Cohen, W. Hale Barrett, J. C. Flynn, E. J. O'Connor, E. W. Barrett, T. W. Alexander, J. L. Gow, T. W. Sheron, Z. W. Carville, J. L. Sullivan, Edward Collins, Pat. M. Mulhern, William M. D'Arcy, J. P. Brennan, J. J. Murphy, I. C. Levy, T. S. Raworth, A. J. Cumming, Bernard Davis, W. Daniel, J. B. Cumming and J. R. Lamar.

The resolutions were adopted with an enthusiastic hush, and the instructions are, as Mr. Lamar put them, to cast the vote of Richmond "for that gallant and patriotic son of Georgia, Clement A. Evans."

Mr. Lamar also alluded to "the large delegation from a large meeting of a large county."

Cleveland Resolutions.

Mr. S. W. Woodward caught the chairman's eye and offered this resolution:

"Whereas, We see published in the newspapers of our state and hear it talked among our people that a split in the democratic party of Georgia is likely to occur, and knowing the fearful consequences to the grand old party of our fathers should such a thing occur;

"Whereas, We believe it necessary for the sake of party success that no discord shall exist, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the democracy of Richmond county in mass meeting assembled do most heartily endorse the administration of President Cleveland, and hereby pledge ourselves to stand by him and the present democratic congress."

Mr. Cleveland Makes Mistakes.

Mr. Boykin Wright objected to the resolutions and offered a substitute. In offering the substitute he begged to state that no one has a higher regard for the integrity, the purity of motive, the personal worth and statesmanship of Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. Cleveland and other great men make mistakes. Mr. Cleveland had made mistakes on some important questions. This resolution by Mr. Woodward would put the party in Richmond in the attitude of endorsing Mr. Cleveland's financial policy.

The people of Richmond county did not endorse the financial policy of Wall street. He was not here to slur up any one of the party's great leaders, and Mr. Cleveland is a great leader, but the democrats of Richmond would discriminate between an error of judgment and patriotism. Mr. Cleveland is a patriot, but he has erred on financial matters. Hon. Patrick Walsh was appointed senator because he was opposed to Mr. Cleveland's financial policy.

Mr. Walsh was appointed senator because he was opposed to Mr. Cleveland's financial policy. The people were here to endorse Walsh and not Cleveland. Therefore, in the proper spirit, he offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolution previously offered:

Standing by the Platform.

"Resolved, That we, the members of the democratic party of Richmond county, in mass meeting assembled do most heartily endorse the platform of the state and national democratic party, and reaffirm the principles and pledges set forth in the state democratic platform of 1892."

"We heartily commend the efforts of the administration in furthering tariff reform and call upon the senate to pass the Wilson tariff bill, including the provision for an income tax."

"We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic party, state and national, in favor of the repeal upon the state bank issues and earnestly request our representatives in congress to continue their efforts to remove from the statute book this vicious and oppressive prohibitory measure."

"We heartily endorse the course in congress of our able and patriotic representative, the Hon. J. C. C. Black, and renew our expressions of confidence in him as a wise and respected counselor in the deliberations of the party at Washington, an eloquent and fearless defender of the people upon the floor of congress and ever courteous, patient and untiring representative of his constituents. We hereby pledge to him our loyal support and an enthusiastic re-election."

The Financial Policy Disproved.

"While expressing confidence in the personal honesty, integrity, courage and patriotism of the president, and according to him unstinted praise for his patriotic efforts in general, in behalf of the people, we feel it to be our duty to sympathetically dissent from his financial policy, and to express our disapproval of his unpopularity to legislation in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as evidenced by his attitude on this subject during the present session of congress. Democracy can afford without dishonoring the party, to criticize its own servants and, if need be, supplant them with others; but it can never afford to change its principles to turn over to its enemy the sacred trust of the people which is the duty of the office of the democratic party to preserve and perpetuate. We take occasion in this connection, therefore, to warn our democratic brethren against becoming entangled from the party itself, because one or any number of its members, however exalted, prove unkind upon one or more principles which they cherish."

"The simple and only rational remedy in such a case is to change the servants and not the party or its principles."

Mr. Wright's resolution was unanimously adopted with cheers.

New Executive Committee.

The following new executive committee was elected for the next two years from the city: John D. Shehan, John J. Cohen, R. J. Rice, E. Lawrence, J. C. Flynn, J. L. Delph, L. Sylvester, Henry Kennedy, J. Scheers, T. S. Raworth; from the country: J. F. Verdery, J. B. Fryer, W. A. Backer, J. Brad Merry, J. J. Doughty, W. E. Johnson.

Henry C. Cohen introduced the following:

"We take pride in endorsing and commending the administration of his excellency, Governor W. Y. Atkinson, who has recently positively endeavored to himself to our people by the appointment to the high office of United States senator of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Patrick Walsh."

This was unanimously adopted with loud applause for Senator Walsh.

The following was offered by Mr. E. J. O'Connor:

"Resolved, That we cordially commend Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of this county, to the democracy of Georgia as a gentleman in every way qualified by long and faithful public service for the position of commissioner of agriculture."

This was adopted with a round of applause for Mr. Calvin.

Mr. W. J. Steed offered this, which was unanimously adopted:

"That we cordially endorse the administration of Hon. W. A. Wright as commissioner of agriculture of this state, and cordially recommend him for re-election to his high office."

MORE THAN TWO TO ONE.

Evans Sweeps Terrell County by a Magnificent Majority.

Dawson, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Terrell county's democratic voters spoke today through the ballot box, expressing in solid figures their admiration for General Clement A. Evans.

Every precinct in the county gave Evans a majority except one small precinct, where Atkinson secured a majority of only one vote.

General Evans' total vote in the county is 605, Atkinson's 235. All the present state officers were endorsed. Colonel Waddell received a nice vote, but Colonel Nesbitt secured a decided majority. Hon. Martin Calvin's candidacy was not generally known.

TEN TO ONE.

Evans Carries Elbert by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

Elberton, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—The democratic primary passed off quietly today. Official returns are not in from all the precincts, but enough have been received to show that General Evans leads Colonel Atkinson by ten to one.

The other stakeholder officers received a full vote, except Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, and Mr. Waddell, each receiving some votes for commissioner.

Dr. Long, for the senate, and Mr. W. Y. Atkinson, for the house, received the democratic vote and are therefore nominees and will represent Elbert in the next legislature.

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The other stakeholder officers received a full vote, except Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, and Mr. Waddell, each receiving some votes for commissioner.

claim the honor of having first nominated him for governor and are enthusiastic over the result of today's election. A strong Evans delegation will be appointed by the executive committee on Monday.

The following is the official vote of the city of Elberton:

For Senator—N. G. Long, 787.
For Representative—J. H. Worley, 639.
For Governor—Clement A. Evans, 605; W. Y. Atkinson, 235.
For Commissioner of State—Philip Cook, 740.
For Secretary of State—J. H. Worley, 639.
For Controller General—W. A. Wright, 740.
For Treasurer—R. U. Hardeman, 738.
For Attorney General—J. M. Terrell, 738.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—R. T. Nesbitt, 699; J. O. Waddell, 46; M. V. Calvin, 24.

The returns from the outlying districts run up the figures for governor thus: Evans 1,012; Atkinson 123.

Mr. Long leads the ticket. This point is accurate.

BY A SLIM MAJORITY.

Mr. Atkinson Carries Baldwin by a Majority of Seven Votes.

Millersville, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—General Evans' victory here was a slim one. The count of votes gave Mr. Atkinson seven majority, but in spite of this the Evans men are jubilant, for they know that this meager showing is an argument potent and strong against the gentleman from Coweta.

It is a fact well known that during the entire campaign Mr. Atkinson pointed to the "Grist" Normal and Industrial as his handiwork, claiming the credit for its establishment and frequently referring to it as a monument to his glory.

In a speech delivered here some time ago he pointed as a hero of the heroes and surrounded by a large crowd of girls, who it seems, largely make up his constituency in Baldwin, he conducted a regular love feast.

The Atkinson forces here claimed to have the whole thing under the vest pocket, well knowing that their man staked the success of his campaign upon the result in Baldwin.

For the past few weeks they have exerted every effort to boost Mr. Atkinson, and have a measure succeeded, especially with the voters of the third party precincts.

These it was who came into the city early and proceeded to capture the meeting.

Today's contest was very close and the three hours' primary was one of the sharpest ever witnessed in this county. Both sides claimed the election up to the time when the votes were counted.

The final count, General Evans receiving 216, Mr. Atkinson 223.

Nominations were held also for senator from the twentieth district and representative from the twelfth district. Mr. Atkinson was nominated over several competitors. Mr. Roberts is a gentleman of sterling worth and will make a senator of which this district may well be proud. Hon. J. D. Howard, who represented this county in the last session of the legislature, will be returned. The delegates will go unopposed as to the other state officers.

NO CONTEST IN MERIWETHER.

The Friends of General Evans Conceded it to Mr. Atkinson.

Greenville, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—There was no opposition in Meriwether to Mr. Atkinson. This county is in his senatorial and congressional districts and it was not contested by one of the great states. There was no contest anywhere in the county.

Coffee Reported for Atkinson.

Waycross, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—It is reported here late tonight that Coffee county, which adjoins Ware on the north, acted today and went for Atkinson. This is unofficial, but probably true. Douglass, the county seat of Coffee, is several miles from a telegraph office.

TALIAFERRO ACTS MAY 15TH.

Delegates to State Convention Will Be Selected by Mass Meeting.

Crawfordville, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Pursuant to a call of the democratic executive committee the democrats of this county met in mass meeting today. The object of the meeting was to select a new executive committee and select the time and method of electing delegates to the gubernatorial convention. May 15th was the time agreed upon for the election of delegates to the gubernatorial convention and they will be chosen by mass meeting in this place.

QUITE A COOL RECEPTION.

Mr. Atkinson Speaks in Lowndes to an Unsympathetic Audience.

Valdosta, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Hon. W. Y. Atkinson addressed the people of this county this morning at 10 o'clock on the issues involved in the present campaign. Mr. Atkinson reached the city last night, having spent yesterday in Echols county, where he spoke yesterday. There were about 125 people to hear Mr. Atkinson, but very little interest was made either way. Most of his crowd this morning were either in favor of General Evans or members of the third party.

He prefaced his remarks with a running review of the movement to adopt the Omaha platform in the legislature of his work to defeat that movement. He then mounted The Constitution and Atlanta and spent quite a while denouncing what he termed the "Atkinsonian" approach.

He jumped on Atlanta for sending speakers over the state in Evans' behalf. Mr. Atkinson spoke long and loudly of his own work in Georgia and with stretched modesty recounted the movement he had placed in operation. He said that his election meant the advancement of the young men of Georgia, and that he wanted the office to be held by a man who would be a credit to the state.

He said that he was not a politician, but a democrat and not that a man who knew just where he stood.

It was evident that Mr. Atkinson did not succeed in making his audience feel that he was too old a man to be made governor. He drew quite a ludicrous picture of the very aged man the opposition have made him out to be.

He put to shame the attacks that had been made on him by the opposition, that he was too old a man to be made governor. He drew quite a ludicrous picture of the very aged man the opposition have made him out to be.

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AT FAYETTEVILLE.

General Evans Receives a Grand Ovation in the Old Town.

TWO VERY TELLING SPEECHES MADE.

How the Day Went Off—Beautiful Flowers Strawn About the General's Feet.

Fayetteville, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—There has been something so bright and sunny about this day here in the picturesque little city of Fayetteville it is no wonder that General Evans received such an ovation when he spoke to the text purely in politics, loyalty to our common country, and a will to all men.

And it is no wonder that when he touched upon the customs and simple faith of the old-time southern gentleman, painted pretty word pictures of the dear old days of the past and begged for that manifestation of patriotism and loyalty that would restore those customs and that faith he was applauded to the echo by the brave and gallant yeomanry of this region of the Empire State of the South, which is today a lighted strip of the sure enough "old south" that has undergone but little change, save in its growth and material development.

And it is no wonder that when he spoke to such a sentiment the lovely women of this vicinity scattered fair garlands of rare flowers at his feet, just as they used to do in the old times when they attended political meetings in this same old town and heard him utter those words taught by the statesmen of that day.

Hundreds of citizens of this section were out to hear General Evans speak. They came from the farm, from the shops of the town, from the country, and from the walks of life. The courthouse was well filled with enthusiastic supporters of the general, and it was touching to see the deep feeling of friendliness manifested by devotion to the cause of General Evans in the campaign, charging that he is working for General Evans with the hope of getting compensation.

Dealing with the paper and its staff, Mr. Atkinson spoke plainly.

"There is a sheet," said he, "that has been taken upon itself in this campaign to defame the character of any man who has the temerity to espouse the cause of General Evans in the campaign, charging that he is working for General Evans with the hope of getting compensation."

He spoke of the paper and its staff, Mr. Atkinson spoke plainly.

"There is a sheet," said he, "that has been taken upon itself in this campaign to defame the character of any man who has the temerity to espouse the cause of General Evans in the campaign, charging that he is working for General Evans with the hope of getting compensation."

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COXEY IN CLOVER.

His Trial for Walking on the Grass Continues.

THE ARMY'S SORTIE DESCRIBED.

Jake Himself Jumped the Fence and Dashed Through the Bushes.

THAT FAMOUS BANNER IN COURT.

Lawyers Handle It, Witnesses Identify It and It is Passed Over to the Jurors to Inspect.

Washington, May 5.—The trial of Coxe, Browne and Jones, the leaders of the commonwealth of Christ, upon charges of trespassing upon the grounds of the capitol and displaying a banner upon the occasion of the parade of the army on the 1st instant, was resumed before Judge Miller in the police court this morning.

The prisoners' counsel was joined by Representative Life Pence, of Colorado.

The hour fixed for beginning the trial was 10 o'clock, but District Attorney Birney was late in reaching the courtroom. The defendants and their counsel were promptly on hand. The room was comfortably filled with spectators and a large crowd surrounded the doors, unable to gain entrance.

While the court was waiting for the appearance of District Attorney Birney, Mr. Hyman, attorney for Browne and Jones, asked Judge Miller to make an order for the production of Edward Johnson, a young colored man, whom he said was confined in the district jail—a necessary witness for the defense.

Judge Miller—Upon what charge is he confined?

Mr. Hyman—I am not advised, your honor.

Judge Miller—Upon a proper presentation of the fact that he is so confined and a necessary witness the order will be made.

At 10:20 o'clock Mr. Birney appeared and notified Judge Miller that he was ready to proceed. Officer James Law was the first witness. He was on duty at the New Jersey avenue entrance to the capitol grounds. He pointed out Browne and Coxe. When the procession reached the point where witness was stationed Browne dismounted from his horse and went back to where Coxe sat in a phaeton with a lady, whom witness supposed was his wife.

Kissing her, witness said, Coxe left the carriage and joined Browne. The two went over the street together a short distance and then leaped the wall—Browne in advance—into the capitol grounds, into and through the shrubbery and over the grass. Browne had a banner, which was handed witness for identification. (The famous banner of peace.) When witness next saw Browne he was within a few feet of the house of representatives waving the banner. Officer Murphy and other officers, witness could not remember, stopped Browne's progress. A struggle ensued in which Browne was overpowered and placed under arrest. Witness described his dress, the leather coat and light soft hat being the principal features.

After Browne had been placed under arrest witness saw Coxe walking between two gentlemen. He called Lieutenant Kelly's attention to him and Coxe and Kelly engaged in a short conversation, which witness did not hear.

A Map Shown.

Officer Law's testimony was temporarily interrupted to permit the introduction of a map of the city of Washington by James H. Forsythe, of the surveyor's office, for the purpose of showing the point with which the defendants entered the capitol grounds.

Mr. Lipscomb, for the defense, objected to the introduction of the map until the government had identified, in a legal manner, by metes and bounds, the capitol grounds. "Certainly," he said, "they were set forth in some deed or other instrument as having been conveyed to the United States. This case is practically one of criminal trespass and it is essential to show just what territory is capitol grounds."

Judge Miller thought the map was the best evidence obtained to define the location of the grounds.

Representative Pence asked the court where was the justification for the location of the grounds upon the map, assuming that they were so located? In answer to questions by Judge Miller witness bounded the capitol grounds, adding that since the map in view was published (1870) two squares had been added to the capitol grounds.

Messrs. Lipscomb and Pence objected to some of the statements of the witness, asserting that it was very important to the defendants to show that the place where the defendants entered the grounds might be a street and not what some persons chose to call the capitol grounds.

In answer to questions by Mr. Lipscomb witness admitted that the map was not by any means an accurate representation of the capitol grounds at the present time, and that he did not, legally, know the bounds thereof.

Judge Miller said the matter was susceptible of proof, some way or other, by the officer in charge. Certainly the architect of the capitol has in his possession knowledge of the boundaries of the grounds. They can be proven by the common knowledge of persons acquainted with them. The same, he said, as the bounds of a public road or a highway. It is not necessary to prove ownership by record.

The matter being further pressed, Witness Forsythe testified to his personal knowledge of the boundaries of what are known as the capitol grounds. The framing of this question gave Judge Miller some trouble, as the attorneys for the defense objected to several forms in which it was made.

A Motion to Strike It Out.

At the conclusion of the witness's testimony, Mr. Hyman, for the defense, moved that it be stricken out as wholly incompetent and irrelevant, but the court admitted the evidence.

An objection was noted to the court's ruling and Officer Law was recalled to the stand. To Judge Miller the witness repeated the incidents of the approach of the procession and the break into the capitol grounds by Browne and Coxe.

The court was proceeding with the examination when Mr. Pence interrupted. He said that if the questions had been asked by the proper representative of the district the defense would certainly have objected. "We have witnessed," he continued, "the effort to lift the prosecution out of the hole it got into with the last witness, and I am not sure that the court succeeded in satisfying its own mind with respect to the capitol grounds."

Judge Miller—If the gentleman will show in what way the questions are objectionable I shall be glad to hear him.

Mr. Pence—They are leading and are intended to place the prosecution in possession of facts which it has failed to show.

Judge Miller—Gentlemen will not accomplish anything, as was said yesterday, by endeavoring to divert the case from its proper channel.

Mr. Pence—May I ask your honor why we are met with this objection at every turn?

Judge Miller—Because in the face of well established rules of evidence, objection is made to my asking these questions. It is the sworn duty and right of the court to know the facts and truth in the case to properly instruct the jury and protect the evidence.

Mr. Pence—Of course, your honor, I would not impute to you an intention to aid the prosecution in this case, but the fact is, you do aid it. It is the fact to which I object.

Judge Miller—In these questions I am endeavoring to bring out the truth, if it helps you, you are entitled to the benefit of it.

He then colloquy, which was quite animated, ended.

The banner on the four-foot oak stick which the witness took from Browne was placed in evidence. Representative Pence conducted the cross-examination of Police Officer Law. In the course of it the witness said he saw possibly a thousand people tramping in the capitol grounds that day.

Mr. Pence—Did you arrest any of them?

"No."

Mr. Pence—What? Not for trampling on the grass? (Laughter.) Why not?

Mr. Law—I had other things to attend to.

Mr. Pence—They were violating the laws of your country.

Mr. Law—They might have been, but I was not disorderly.

Again the witness admitted that he saw a number of mounted policemen ride their horses over the grass that day and did not arrest them.

Seizing of the "Banner."

Officer Aldrich followed. He was on duty May 1st at the capitol grounds and identified Browne and Jones as two of the men he had seen there. Jones carried a stick and banner, which the witness took away from him. At the time witness said Jones was interfering with witness, who was near Browne, who was under arrest, crying in an excited manner, that "it was an outrage that an American citizen—Jones returned to the charge a second time and then Aldrich and Officer Flatter placed him under arrest."

Officer Murphy, who arrested Browne, was the next witness, and briefly detailed the facts of the arrest. The cross-examination of this witness was conducted by Representative Hudson. It brought out no new facts, except that witness had made an affidavit for a warrant for the arrest of Coxe, although he did not see him on that day. This was done at the direction of Assistant Attorney Muloney.

Sergeant John Kenney was next examined. Mr. Kenney was on duty at the Cleveland house for several years in the first Cleveland and Harrison administrations and previous to that had been a member of one of Jeanette's artillerie expeditions. Witness said that neither Browne, Coxe nor Jones said or did anything in his view or hearing that tended to produce trouble. He heard no one save an officer under him to whom he spoke and several members of the Coxe army talk of trouble. He had told the men under Jones's command to stand fast outside the capitol grounds, because if they did not be warned they might get into trouble.

Lieutenant Keller, of the Metropolitan police, who, in conjunction with Captain Garden, of the capitol police force, prevented Coxe from making his speech on the capitol steps, was examined and there the prosecution rested.

Mr. Pence, for the defense, raised the point that no offense had been shown by the evidence.

After a reply from Assistant District Attorney Muloney, who contended that the offense was deliberate and that it had been in contemplation for weeks.

Mr. Lipscomb, for the defense, asked that the case be taken from the jury on the ground of variance between allegation and proof, and Mr. Hyman asked the court to instruct the jury to acquit Jones on the count charging him with stepping on the grass, for the reason that no evidence had been introduced to sustain the charge.

To this statement District Attorney Birney agreed.

Mr. Hyman also asked Jones's acquittal on this section. The Eagle man, carrying the banner by him testified to be the officer who arrested him was not "carrying" within the meaning of the law.

Judge Miller overruled the motion to withdraw the case from the jury.

Court adjourned until Monday.

Kelly's Army on Flats.

Des Moines, Ia., May 5.—The proposition to that Kelly's army down the Mississippi river on 150 rats, each bearing ten men, is still under consideration. It is feared that Kelly will not be able to lead more than 800 of his men out of the city with him when he does go, and that the other 600 more will be turned loose on the city and country.

The Antwerp Exposition.

Antwerp, May 5.—The world's exposition was formally opened here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by the king and queen of Belgium. The weather was delightful, the display of troops and the gorgeous official costumes was magnificent. The features of the exhibition are a reproduction of old Antwerp in the sixteenth century, and the Congo, the Congo river and the Congo basin, all of which possess marvelous exhibits.

Among the many distinguished persons present at the opening were the princesses of the royal family, the countess of Flanders, Prince von Hohenlohe, and the members of the ministry. Upwards of 40,000 people were present at the opening.

The Strike in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., May 5.—The indications are that the miners' strike will be complete in this section. The Eagle mine will probably be the last to go out. Winfield miners are working, but say that if the rest go out, they will too. It is believed that the probability is that the rest of the operators here to a man would shut down, strike or no strike, and wait to force better prices, making yearly contracts on them, and then open up, paying the miners better prices. President McBride is expected here shortly.

Lynching in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., May 5.—News was received today of the lynching of Amos Hicks, colored, near Rocky Springs. Hicks was suspected of burning the gin and stables of a white farmer named A. J. Crawford, but there was no proof against him. Last night his house was entered by armed men and this morning his body was found riddled with bullets.

Death of Ex-Minister Jay.

New York, May 5.—Ex-United States Minister to Austria John Jay, died today at the Hotel Savoy. He was born in New York in 1817, and was the son of John Jay, first chief justice of the United States. He married in 1837 Miss Eleanor Field, a daughter of H. W. Field.

Culberson Opens His Campaign.

Dallas, Tex., May 4.—Charles A. Culberson, attorney general for Texas, opened his campaign for governor at Garland today with a very large and enthusiastic crowd present.

Brief Session of the Senate.

Washington, May 5.—The routine business of today was very brief, occupying less than ten minutes. Then the calendar was taken up under rule 8 for bills introduced.

OWNS UP TO IT ALL.

Breckinridge Makes a Campaign Speech to His Home People.

HE ATTACKS THE HOLY MEN OF GOD

Because They Regard Him as a Wicked Man He is Angry.

HIS FRIENDS CHEER HIM WILDLY.

There is No Doubt That the Gay Old Kentuckian Has Many Left Who Stick to Him.

Lexington, Ky., May 5.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge delivered here today his opening address in the campaign for reelection to congress from the Ashland district. The audience to which he spoke consisted of people from all portions of the state, there being special trains from many points outside the district.

In the opera house, where the address was delivered, were people representing all classes of industry. Many of them were distillers and saloonists. Upon the stage were placed about fifty chairs and they were all occupied.

Colonel Breckinridge entered the stage from the rear, and coming forward was met and grasped by the hand by every one on the stage amid a perfect roar of applause from the floor, gallery and balcony. In about three minutes' time he was in his seat at a small table near the footlights of the stage and after a pause of about five minutes longer, he began slowly. Clenching his hands with the most intense emotion, his nerves quivering and tears coming in his eyes, he said he had not come as a conquering hero, but felt that his friends would hear what he had to say. Enthusiasm reigned supreme, and throughout his speech he was cheered every two or three minutes. He did not believe the ministerial union who had taken action here against him had done so with the proper spirit. He thought the members were very different from the Master they would make believe they served.

His harsh criticism of the Christian people has hurt him with the better classes, and it is doubted by many well-balanced persons if he did his cause any good by his address here today. Some believe he has not made a vote, and has placed himself up as a target for the sharpshooters in the pulpit and of the press. On the other hand, his friends—and they are many—think his efforts were the greatest they ever heard and may of them drew their handkerchiefs more than once during the address and cleared their eyes.

Wicked Willie Comes Back.

The colonel appeared to the best advantage and when he turned his attention to the speaker he was summoned to his aid. It seemed, every bit of nerve in his powerful physique. With clenched fists and contracted facial muscles, he declared he had sat silently by and allowed the press correspondents to lie for three long months. Their lies, he said, were contemptible. He lifted his eyes toward heaven and forgave the ministers who had used his voice against him, but excluded the newspaper fraternity, saying that for those who had written falsely of him he had nothing but the bitterest contempt.

As to oratory, conservative judges say that the oration of Colonel Breckinridge today was the best they have ever had the pleasure to listen to. His friends are well pleased with the reception, and are arranging to give him a like ovation at Paris Monday.

Colonel Breckinridge began his speech by describing his early army and life, his service in the southern army and his career as editor, lawyer and statesman at large.

Then he spoke of his election to the house to succeed Captain Blackburn, and said that he was not a seeker after office. He rapidly sketched events leading up to the nomination of Hancock and his defeat. He touched on taxation and tariff bills and paid his respects to President Cleveland's career as chief executive of the United States.

Referring to his trial in Washington he said:

Says He Told All.

"It is charged that revelations concerning my private life have shown that I am not fit to be a representative; that that renders it the duty of the district to set me aside; that a re-election would be looked upon as a 'vindication'; that a vote for me is a vote of approval, and if not of approval of condemnation. If I stand for so, my fellow citizens, I would not accept your votes; I would not live in your midst. Of what I have been guilty, I have made public acknowledgment, under oath in the sight of God, of the court, and of the country. To the numerous charges made by those who have conspired to destroy me, I enter my indignant protest; against the malice which has coined the mendacity which has fabricated, and the enmity that has uttered numerous lies against me, in the presence of you, my friends and constituents, with all the memories of this case before me, I surge upon me as I speak today. I protest in the name of God and of honor."

"But I do not wish the district to conceive that I have any defense to make for what I have done, and of which I have been guilty. Entangled by weakness, by passion, by sin, in coils which it was almost impossible to break, I did everything that was within my power to prevent public scandal, except one thing, which for no moment ever entered my mind."

"Your re-election of me can neither take from nor add to the punishment I have suffered. It has not been consistently wrong. I tried to atone for it in ways that are not becoming to me more than allude to."

He is Glad It is Over.

"Now that exposure has come, there is an element of gladness in it. I care not now what letters come in my mail; I care not now for the closed door to be opened. There is no skeleton, and I can go into the clear sunlight out of mystery and look up through the blue skies into the upper world with the feeling that there is no cloud on the horizon will suddenly come a clap of thunder and a flash of lightning that will destroy me and mine. This is of the past. I will wear with me the scars, but I will not longer carry the dread. It will come out of that storm, however long it may last, in some respects conqueror."

"The extent of my guilt was truthfully confessed by me to its uttermost boundaries, without justification or palliation. To that extent, I was guilty; beyond that, I was innocent. Whatever charge of any kind is made against me by any person not confessed in that solemn testimony, for the truth of which I appealed to God, is false. I desire this acknowledgment and denial to be fully understood, that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter. In your presence today and in the presence of the district, I repeat that for that sin of which I was guilty I have no justification, no palliation, and I ask no condonation."

What He Claims to Be.

"If some one in your midst can better do the work you want done as your representative, choose him. I shall submit. Some one whose life has been stainless, whose morals your young men can imitate with profit, whose days have been pure, and whose nights have been sinless; whose ability is ample, whose experience is wide. For a hundred years this district has been represented by men who have not always been sinless men, and whether you elect me or reject me, hereafter, when some one comes to write its history, whatever blame may attach to me, he will write of me that, even with that blame, he loved the poor, he toiled for his fellow men, he labored for good causes; and as this historian turns over the pages of the record in which my utterances are contained, he will rise from the belief that I was loyal to my principles, faithful to truth, and devoted to you."

AMERICANS DAILY INSULTED.

The Nicaragua Government Takes but Little Notice of Them.

New Orleans, May 5.—Latest advices from Bluefields report that in answer to the demand of British Minister Goslin, Nicaragua has canceled her withdrawal of British Consul Bingham's exequatur. Bingham refused to receive the exequatur unless accompanied by an apology on the part of Nicaragua, and to come to him through the hands of Minister Goslin. In reply Consul Bingham has been called to Managua, the capital, and all boats on the San Juan river and the lakes are held at his disposal. Minister Baker and Captain Watson have both fully approved of the action and course followed by Consul Bingham.

The murderer of Wilson, the American killed, has not yet been tried, and is held at large until Captain Watson requested that he be arrested and tried. The Nicaraguans have taken charge of leased lands and the lands belonging to Americans, and say that all leases for over eight years will be canceled as illegal, although improvements amounting to over \$1,000,000 have been placed there by Americans, and Nicaragua, through her previous commissioner to the Mosquito reservation, General Isidro Urtecho forced the Mosquito government to issue a lease of fifty years for eighty-four acres of said bluff lands in 1885 or 1887.

Americans have been frequently told by the Nicaraguans, "Your government will do nothing for you; we know that," and acted on that assumption have insulted Consul Bingham, American citizens and the government of the United States. Had the government at Washington acted as promptly as England has done, the proper respect would be shown to American interests, American citizens and the country's flag abroad.

The action of Nicaragua in canceling the withdrawal of Consul Bingham's exequatur and his being called to Managua, is strongly that England, in not enforcing her treaty rights, is obtaining something better from Nicaragua, as is usual, England, by the power of the United States, and the administration of the United States, is the American people for its milk-and-water policy.

Lacayo has given official employment to several renegade Americans, and uses the fact of their presence in his camp as an argument that the Americans are with him.

The American population at Bluefields and vicinity is composed of the same sturdy classes that built up the west and invested \$3,000,000 under treaty rights which they expected the United States could and would rebuke the American merchants and the mahogany trade. The troubles have naturally affected commerce and the business of Bluefields has fallen off fully 25 to 30 per cent.

Minister Baker, after his arrival at Bluefields, called upon the Mosquito officials for a statement as to the condition of affairs since the invasion. He also called a conference of American merchants and bankers after the vessel left. From Minister Baker's actions, the Americans derive a great deal of hope as to the tenor of his report to Washington.

A TRICK IN TELFAIR.

McRae, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Telfair county has called a mass meeting at Coleville, seven or eight miles from the county seat, McRae, and the nearest point on the railroad. The friends of General Evans are regarded a primary, and this trick has been resorted to by the "men who control" in this county in order to "fix" the delegation for Atkinson.

General Evans would carry the county by a large majority if a primary could be held. The truth is, however, that the mass meeting has been called, is remote and inconvenient, besides being one of the few principles in the county which General Evans supposed to be in the majority. General Evans has been invited to speak here on May 19th, and the county is made to act in advance of his coming. The "men who control" in this county sell their votes for a large sum of money. The people in this county protest against this outrage and call upon their fellow citizens in other counties in the state to rebuke the paper and the "people who control" in this county.

ATKINSON MEN THERE ARE SCARCE.

An Effort to Get Up a Meeting in Mobile Falls.

Mobile, Ala., May 5.—(Special.)—Congressman Clark was advertised to speak in the seventh ward tonight in Colonel Oates's behalf.

When the meeting was called to order, there were fifteen people present. After waiting half an hour for an audience, which failed to appear, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

The seventh ward is the second largest in the city and has twelve votes in the convention.

CAPTAIN JEP RUCKER ANNOUNCES.

He Will Be a Candidate in Clarke for the House.

Athens, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Jep Rucker, formerly announced his candidacy for the Georgia house of representatives today.

Judge Emory Speer and Judge Hamilton McWhorter spent today in Athens.

Mr. Henry Floyd of Apalachicola, Fla., won the freshman debating medal today in the Demosthenian Society of the university. The other contestants were Larson, Mize, Borne, W. Neisler, Hendricks, White and DeLoach.

New Paper for Athens.

Athens, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Athens is to have a live afternoon paper in a few days. An energetic and experienced young newspaperman, who has been successfully conducting for other parties, an afternoon paper on the southern part of the state, will establish the paper, and has made arrangements for beginning the publication in less than thirty days. Athens has long been regarded as a good field for an afternoon paper, and a meritorious paper will certainly be liberally supported.

W. H. Young Very Ill.

Columbus, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Mr. W. H. Young, for over a quarter of a century president of the Eagle and Phoenix mills, is desperately ill and can hardly live many hours. He is paralyzed.

SENATE IN A TANGLE.

Call Hrs It Tied Up in a Fight Against Wilson.

GEORGIA SENATORS ARE DIVIDED.

Gordon Opposes the Floridian's Confirmation and Walsh Favors It.

SUGAR COMES TUMBLING DOWN.

The House is Getting Tired of the Speculators Manipulating the Foreign Sugar and Starts to Put the Scurra On.

Washington, May 5.—(Special.)—The senate is yet in an executive session, tangled over the confirmation of Wilson to be collector of internal revenue of Florida.

All today's session was devoted to it, but a vote was not reached. Senator Gordon is fighting with Senator Call against the confirmation, while Senator Pasco is fighting for confirmation. Senator Gordon made a speech against Wilson.

The fight is now almost a personal one between Senators Pasco and Call. Mr. Call finds himself in the minority and is working to postpone the vote. It is a small thing for the senate to devote so much time to, especially as the country is crying for action on the tariff. But Mr. Call looks upon his making a reputation as being able to prevent any man he opposes getting office in Florida as more important than tariff legislation or anything else. Consequently, he has tied up the senate.

Did you observe the drop in the sugar stock today. Some members of the house have grown weary of the manipulations of the tariff bill by speculators, and have decided to act.

The Louisiana senators and the sugar trust senators have been doing the highwayman act until they have forced the senate committee to put a high protective duty on sugar. They demanded either that or a continuation of the bounty. They got the high duty from the senate.

Now Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, comes forward in the house and offers as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill a proposition to repeal the sugar bounty provided for in the McKinley bill. The house is overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition. Opponents of it in the senate cannot vote against the entire bill to defeat the proposition, because the bill carries their salaries. Should it fail they would get no pay. The object of the proposition is to place the Louisiana senators where they could have no object in defeating the tariff bill should the house strike out the high protective duty to be given to sugar by the senate.

The house has once voted by a large majority to put sugar on the free list. The majority of senators wanted it this way, but the Louisiana senators and the trust senators declared they would defeat the entire bill were that done. They had the power and the senate finance committee had to yield to their demands. But if the Dockery resolution goes through as part of the legislative bill, then the house will be in position to reject the senate amendment to the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill. The house is against high protection for the trust and with the power will prevent it. The trust people are frightened, and some of the big speculators in the stock are preparing to unload.

Duties Are Still Too High.

There has been considerable discussion on the attitude of Senator Irbey on the tariff question, and some people have regarded his absence from Friday's caucus as significant. He was in the senate today for the first time for about two weeks, but he said that his absence was due to illness.

When requested for an interview on the tariff he declined to discuss the question. He has said, however, that he will vote against it if the income tax should be stricken out. Senators Coke and Mills are protesting vigorously against the changes that have been made in the tariff bill. They claim too many concessions have been made to the manufacturers and that it is the tariff reform bill it should be. But both will vote for it. Still they want the house to make many changes in it when it goes back.

Miss Sallie Brown, of Atlanta, who has been visiting friends here for several weeks, went over to New York this morning.

Slow Pay.

Ex-Congressman Barnes, of Augusta, left for home today. He expects to visit the Indian territory very soon. Mr. Barnes is one of the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in a large land claim they have pending before congress. These Indians want pay for several million acres of their land which have been added to Oklahoma. The claims amount to about \$5,000,000, and if it ever goes through, Mr. Barnes will get a good round fee. It may, however, take many years to induce congress to pay such a big claim as this government is very slow about paying its debts.

RAPIDLY GROWING WAKER.

Predictions That Roseberry's Government Will Be Debased.

London, May 5.—The reduction of the government's majority in the house of commons on nearly every important division must be accepted from all but the most extreme partisan point of view as an omen of an early dissolution and few persons are to be found who regard the situation in any other light. The conservatives, however, have too hurriedly reached the conclusion that the defeat of the government is inevitable within a month. Such an event is barely possible, to be sure, but it is not at all probable within the short space of time mentioned. The liberals, while admitting the possibility of a crisis, contend that they will be able to hold the ministry together and weather the storm.

It is also possible that the government may be defeated on the new estates proposals in the budget bill; indeed it is more likely that the government will be turned down on that measure than in a division on the registration bill.

A ministry starting out with a composite majority of thirty-six and descending rapidly to fourteen cannot be expected to survive long, nor do they expect to. Though the liberal newspapers keep a bold front they are merely bluffing out the situation, and this fact is perfectly plain. The weakness of the government lies in the difficulty it has in keeping together the rag-tag coalition of sections constituting their original majority. The division in the house last night of Sir Edward Clark's amendment to the registration bill showed the absence of seven McCarthyites, five radicals and eight Parnellites, all of whom were originally supporters of the government. As several of the liberals who voted with the majority yesterday threaten to oppose the government on some financial clauses of the bill the ministerial forces are very much in a tangle.

doubt as to their ability to find a sufficient force of voters to carry the bill. The bill, however, the government is skating on thin ice.

How the Unionists View It.

The unionist leaders, recognizing how rapidly the strength of the government is crumbling away, through internal causes, prefer to remain in inactivity rather than make an attack upon the government of such violence as to cause the dissolution of the government party to reassemble the common enemy which they unquestionably would do.

At a recent meeting at which Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and other conservative leaders discussed the line of tactics to be followed by the opposition, it was decided not to oppose the second reading of the budget bill, but rather to watch the bill closely in its subsequent stages, and when the discord among the unionist supporters should give the government a chance to deal the death blow to the unionist party, they would then likely that the unionists will do any fighting along the line, but they will concentrate their forces for a final attack whenever they can on a weak spot in the enemy's ranks.

Liberal Whips Busy.

The liberal whips are finding it a desperate task in their endeavors to keep their party together. The radical members are insisting on the acceptance of amendments to the registration bill and are more than likely to desert the government if they are not accepted. The whips are demanding that a front place be given to the bill for the disestablishment of the church in Wales, a demand to which the government cannot accede. The Irish members are getting restive over the dubious prospects of the evicted tenants' bill, and the situation to kick over the traces has already been made manifest.

In the face of all this, the unionists present the most compact and unanimous body ever seen in parliament. The rumors of the retirement of Sir William Hartcourt has created a good deal of talk, but nobody can be found who can say how much, if any, reliance may be placed in the statement. The Whips are endeavoring to have Sir William's occasional outspoken remarks in the lobby of the house of commons respecting his weariness at the incessant work which his official duties impose upon him.

He has frequently been heard to say that he would be glad to retire, and in conversation with his intimates he has said: "I mean to see the session through, and then go." He frankly refers to the state of his health, which he says will not permit him to continue his duties as chancellor of the

TALKS ABOUT CHINA.

Miss Laura Haygood Describes the Country Interestingly.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

How the Marriages are Arranged and Conducted—Interesting Facts About Its Social and Moral Condition.

A lady, apparently middle-aged and of a medium height, with dark eyes, black hair brushed smoothly down across the forehead, giving to the otherwise pleasant expression an air of modest simplicity, and the complexion bronzed somewhat by the heat of the sun—such is Miss Laura Haygood after a stay of ten years in far off China.

Since her return several days ago Miss Haygood has been at the home of her brother in Kirkwood, and it was there she was yesterday afternoon, walking about the spacious lawn in front of the house and enjoying the cooling shade of the large oak grove.

"I like the country," she said, gazing up at the trees, "there is a feeling of freedom which one does not have in the smoking city, and the trees are so beautifully blooming out in the fullness of the spring."

"Yes, I have been in China since 1884, doing work as the representative of the woman's board of missions of the southern Methodist church. The special work of the board which I represent is, you know, for women and children."

"The work of our board is collateral to that of the general mission board of the Methodist church, and is at present represented in China by twelve ladies. They have under their immediate control three boarding schools for girls in which there are about seventy-five pupils and thirty day schools. These number 600 pupils. All of these schools are conducted by women, and by the poorer classes. In the children are taught their native books or Chinese classics, and then we devote half of the day to the study of Christian books."

"Two of our boarding schools are intended for teachers and helpers, and the third, which was opened two years ago, is opened to girls of the better class. In this there are charges for tuition and board. By this means we hope in a few years to have a self-sustaining school. I may add that this is the first of this grade opened in the empire."

"In our work we have much to encourage us, as nine-tenths of our pupils have become Christians and a number of them are engaged in Christian work."

A Peculiar Characteristic.

"There is one peculiar characteristic among the people out there," continued Miss Haygood, "more especially does it occur among the children, and that is the phenomenal cultivation of the memory. From generation unto generation for two thousand years this faculty has been transmitted. All of the students, without regard to the meaning, are required to memorize their native books. I know boys fourteen years of age who can repeat word for word the most obscure treatises on metaphysics and none of them have any idea of their meaning."

"In our missions, of course, we teach our children to think as well as memorize. We have had some measure of success, but I find always in mathematics it is easier to teach them the 'how' than the 'why'."

"The Chinese parents are anxious to have their girls educated, but care nothing for their sons and so we are making special efforts to bring about their education."

"The primary cause for this is that the government examinations are open to all men and the poorest of them through literary success may rise to the highest position in the empire. There is no such stimulus for the girls. All of the women over there lead lives of intense seclusion and it is considered quite sufficient if a woman can do nice embroidery work and can dress herself prettily. We find them very fond of music, which is a great help to us in our work. An organ is a great attraction and in most of the girls we find marked musical genius. We believe that this love of music to be a beneficent agent in brightening the Chinese homes."

"As to the work we are doing it is in a hopeful condition and during the past year there have been a number of additions to the church. Whenever a place is open for services there is always present a large number of hearers."

"The great need of our work," said Miss Haygood emphatically, "is men and women. Our forces are entirely inadequate."

The Effect of the Great Law.

"We have been apprehensive concerning the effect of the Geary law. Although there have been no immediate results, still there is a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty among the natives which is doing no good. The law will effect to some extent, I am afraid, our work outside the treaty points and retards materially the work of the interior."

"It has been a great humiliation to us though, that a Christian nation should have so flagrantly violated treaty rights."

Miss Haygood talked interestingly about the moral standard of the people. "Their idea of true morality is very low," she said. "They have no regard for veracity when personal interests are at stake. Their greatest vices are opium smoking and gambling. These they indulge in recklessly."

The Chinese in America.

"The Chinese we have in America," she continued, "come mainly from the regions of Canton. The people are wonderfully industrious and economical in their tastes. All the working classes, except for the opium smokers, are patient and full in their habits. Socially the Chinese differ radically from us. No woman would dare to attend a social gathering of men. The marriages are conducted in a peculiar way. Neither the bride nor the groom is consulted in the matter, and the whole thing is arranged by a class of marriage brokers. Often the parties have never been seen each other. The bride is seated in a large sedan chair, covered in crimson satin and highly embroidered. The woman also is attired in a crimson dress; in fact everything about the bride is of a glaring red. Of course, marriage thus arranged results in sadness and disappointment, and there is nothing of the sacredness that belongs to Christian homes. Among the Christian Chinese these customs are somewhat modified, and the contracting parties in the marriage are allowed to consult beforehand with each other."

About the National Religion.

"The national religion of China," she continued, "is Confucianism, but we only find pure Confucianism among the literary classes. The prevailing religions are Buddhism and Taoism, and we often find these strangely blended."

"Their calendar is peculiar. It is regulated by the moons, and the principal festival days are on the first and fifteenth days of the moon. These days are in no sense of the word rest days. Upon them the people go out to bow down to their gods."

"The years are numbered from the beginning of the reign of the present emperor. This is the twentieth year of his majesty Hsiao Hsu."

"I find the Chinese wonderfully superstitious, and they are woefully afraid of their gods and spirits. Their gods are innumerable. Among the women the favorite goddess is mercy. Hence we feel that in christianizing the nation we must begin with these. For in all lands the mother makes the man."

Miss Haygood said that she would remain in America this year, and that her present intention was to leave again for China in the fall of '95.

Miss Haygood's Reception.

The reception to Miss Laura Haygood, tendered by the ladies of Trinity and the First Methodist church, Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. W. A. Hemphill, was one of the most delightful occasions ever known in this city.

In addition to the presence of the vis-

CONVENTION ECHOES.

Colonel B. W. Wrenn Deserves Thanks and Praise.

SENATOR AVERY WELL KNOWN HERE.

Personalities About People Who Were Prominent at the Press Convention. Other Data.

If there is one among the many entertainers of the press league people that deserves especial credit and an engraved card of thanks, it is Colonel B. W. Wrenn, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

He is known wherever he may chance to go, and consequently always lands among friends. By nature he is as jovial as a man without cares, and his impulses invariably lead him in that direction. When the Atlanta Press Club announced the intention of sending a special committee up to Chattanooga to meet the members of the International League of Press Clubs, Colonel Wrenn read it. It didn't take him long to make a move, and in less than a few hours he had placed his private car at the committee's disposal. On the train, both to and from Chattanooga, Colonel Wrenn was present on the car to see that every individual member of the committee was made thoroughly comfortable; in addition to his kind cares he gave the special passengers two delightful and appreciated luncheons.

On the trip back from Chattanooga, Colonel Wrenn circulated among all the press people and must have surely impressed them by his close attention to their comfort. Another thoughtful act of his was the giving passes over all the East Tennessee lines to every member of the press party. In order to insure their further care, Colonel Wrenn went with the party south, and will see them safely to Charleston.

And now the toast of the day is, "Colonel Wrenn and the East Tennessee."

A Much-Needed Alloy.

Many attempts have been made to secure an alloy of aluminum and platinum that would be of commercial value, and the measures taken to that end have at length proved successful. The alloy is one of the most valuable of the modern age, and is suitable for protecting steel knives, razors and the like from rusting. In appearance it is not unlike gold alloyed with 5 per cent of silver, and it contains only a very small percentage of platinum. It is, therefore, not an expensive metal, and will doubtless be extensively used as a substitute for gold in the making of jewelry and in electrical services. It is applied electrolytically. The bath consists of a solution of sodium aluminate, to which is added platinum cyanide dissolved in potassium cyanide solution.

The article to be plated is immersed in the bath, and attached in the ordinary way to the cathode, or negative terminal of the battery, while a block of carbon or sheet of platinum serves as the anode, or positive terminal.

Duplicating the Effect of Light.

A. E. Dolbear describes how the effect of light can be duplicated with suitable electric apparatus. If a coin be laid on a plate of glass and a few sparks from an electric machine be allowed to fall on the glass surface will not appear to have been affected after the coin has been removed. But if the glass be breathed upon the image of the coin will at once be seen. That it is really the image of the coin on the glass surface, otherwise it could be easily rubbed off. A piece of photographic paper be substituted for the glass it would have the imprint of the coin on it. It is not even necessary to breathe on the glass, for if the glass be inclosed in a dark box and brought near to the short sparks of an induction machine, the other waves set up will affect the photographic surface, which may afterwards be developed in the ordinary way. In this way it is possible to take the photograph of an object in absolute darkness, i. e., solely by means of the ether waves set up by the sparking of a static machine.

Professor Dolbear, while pointing out that this is at present an almost untrodden field of investigation, looks forward to the time when the qualities and colors of the surfaces of many things will be changed at will by the application of electricity. Waves of suitable length, whereby proper chemical relations may be established, and he believes that the electric machine is destined soon to become a necessary adjunct to the apparatus of the photographer.

Self-Contained Vehicles.

Money prizes for improved traction systems have been the fashion of late. The last competition was that instituted by the Metropolitan Traction Company, of New York, for a prize of \$50,000. Plans and systems were submitted from all over the world, but nothing is yet heard of an award. A competition that is now causing a good deal of interest is organized by a Paris newspaper for the purpose of deciding what is the best self-contained vehicle for roads. The competition takes place on June 1st. Vehicles of any country are admitted. They may be moved by steam, electricity, gas, petroleum or anything else, and must not exceed four feet in height, and must be able to travel at least 10 miles per hour. The distance to be covered is thirty miles, which must be done in three hours. The first trial is over a stretch of road seventy-eight miles long. The prize is a silver cup and a horse-drawn vehicle which best combines the conditions of safety, commodiousness and economy. The first prize will be \$1,000, and there will be four other prizes of respectively \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100. Recent events in this country have caused the public to look with some distrust on such competitions, in which only one man's ideas are paid for, while the brains of a hundred others may be deftly "picked," and the whole proceeding may be turned into a legalized "confidence game," but there is no doubt that the French competition is quite legitimate and that the best system will win.

Telegraphing by Induction.

An interesting series of experiments has been made on some farm lands in the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, with a view of proving that it was possible to communicate between lighthouses erected on rocks and lightships out at sea and the land stations. The method used was to run a cable between the lighthouses and the land stations, and to connect the cable with the lighthouse apparatus. The laying and maintaining a submarine telegraph cable to rock lighthouses is not only difficult, but expensive, and in many cases the action of the sea would destroy the armor of the cable. The erection of overhead wires would be equally impracticable, as the service could not be made permanent. The method used, however, was entirely successful. Mr. Stevenson's invention is based on the action of coils on each other. After a number of laboratory experiments to determine the laws more conclusively, and the number of turns and the diameter of the coils necessary with commercial telephones, a practical test was decided on. It was sought to prove whether the gap of 800 yards between North Uist and the shore could be bridged by induction. Two coils, 200 yards in diameter of nine turns each, and carrying telegraph wire, were erected on poles 80 yards apart, and owing to induction currents from telegraph lines 200 hundred feet away the message could be read quite easily, although the coils were not entirely insulated and were not "earthed."

It was found that messages could be sent with the coils with perfect ease, and even with five cells. The success of these experiments has demonstrated that the application of the invention can be greatly widened. It can be used not only for communication between rock lighthouses and the shore, but in many other ways, notably in warships, where the coils could be placed for the purpose of establishing instantaneous communication with other ships during maneuvering or fighting.

The most singular aerial phenomenon is the Fata Morgana, a sea mirage seen off the coast of Calabria and between Italy and Sicily. It presents the appearance of castles, temples, palaces, and ships, sometimes in their proper position, sometimes inverted, occasionally at an angle. The phenomenon has been known for many years, and is sometimes regarded as a widespread alarm, being regarded as an evil omen that betokened some general and severe calamity.

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FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Come the Strongest Kind of Endorsements of the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BODIES ACT.

Adopting Enthusiastic Resolutions—The Meridian Business Men—The Mayor and Council of Carverville.

The exposition is moving along. The various committees are hard at work and at exposition headquarters there is the busiest kind of a scene these days. The improvements to the headquarters have been completed and now everything is in shipshape there.

The next step and the most important one will be the visit of the delegation to Washington. The time fixed for the hearing before the proposition committee is 10:30 o'clock on the morning of May 15th. The delegation which will go from Atlanta will be a thoroughly representative one and there will be leading business men from other cities of the south, who will go to urge congress to aid this enterprise, which is of so great interest to all the people of all the parts of the south.

From all sources there are most enthusiastic reports. Matters are quickly assuming the state where active work will soon be begun on the grounds and the other phases of the movement.

New Orleans Commercial Bodies. The commercial bodies of New Orleans have, in the past few days, adopted strong resolutions endorsing the Cotton States and International exposition. Here are the resolutions adopted by these bodies:

The Sugar and Rice Exchange.

From the minutes of a meeting of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange of New Orleans, held May 2d, and a quorum participated therein, by an exhibition of her products, and further:

"Resolved, That we realize the importance of holding an exposition at Atlanta, Ga., as being likely to conduce to the building up of trade between the United States and countries south of us, and endorse the proposed 'Cotton States and International exposition,' to be held in that city from September, 1895, to January 1, 1896, recommending that the state of Louisiana participate therein, by an exhibition of her products, and further:

"Resolved, That as New Orleans will be chiefly benefited thereby, she being the largest exporting city in the United States, and the center of the cotton trade, we urge upon our representatives in congress to advocate an appropriation by the general government in support thereof, and for national exhibition thereof. And further:

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and representative from this state."

Directors of the Cotton Exchange.

The board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, at a meeting May 2d, adopted the following:

"Resolved, By the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana,

"That it endorses fully the Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and International exposition, to obtain for the United States the foreign trade of the countries south of us as a great benefit, not only to the south, close to these countries, but to the west connected with the south, and to the whole union."

"Resolved, That we recommend that the state of Louisiana make a fitting exhibit of her productions at this exposition."

"Resolved, That we urge our senators and representatives to support an appropriation by congress and a national exhibit at this exposition, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and congressman from Louisiana."

H. G. HENDERSON, Secretary.

New Orleans Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held May 3d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the New Orleans Board of Trade, of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, that it endorses fully the Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and International exposition, to obtain for the United States the foreign trade of the countries south of us as a great benefit, not only to the south, close to these countries, but to the west connected with the south, and to the whole union."

"Resolved, That we recommend that the state of Louisiana make a fitting exhibit of her productions at this exposition."

"Resolved, That we urge our senators and representatives to support an appropriation by congress and a national exhibit at this exposition, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and congressman from Louisiana."

H. H. SMITH, Secretary.

This from Meridian.

Meridian, Miss., May 5.—(Special.)—The cotton exchange and board of trade of Meridian, Miss., at its meeting held this week unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, By the cotton exchange and board of trade of Meridian, Miss., that as an organized movement of the people of a national commerce by the large trade of the South American continent and its neighbors, now in the main enjoyed by our country, we earnestly endorse the proposed Cotton States and International exposition, and we cordially sympathize and endorse it, and shall have our practical aid."

"Resolved, That the south, from its comparative poverty and backwardness, is the best and logical territory for such a movement, of whose results every part of the United States must be beneficiaries."

"Resolved, That our great cotton state of Mississippi should have a representative exhibit."

"Resolved, That the promotion of such a benefit should have the advocacy of our state press, while we earnestly commend to our senators and representatives in congress to support the measure now before that body to give the exposition financial aid, and to give copies of these resolutions be sent to each one."

"F. G. KEELEIGH, Vice President.

"T. F. GILL, Secretary.

Mayor and Council of Carverville.

Carverville, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—The people of this point of Georgia are unanimous in their support of the exposition movement. The mayor and council at their last meeting adopted strong resolutions endorsing the exposition, which were as follows:

FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Come the Strongest Kind of Endorsements of the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BODIES ACT.

Adopting Enthusiastic Resolutions—The Meridian Business Men—The Mayor and Council of Carverville.

The exposition is moving along. The various committees are hard at work and at exposition headquarters there is the busiest kind of a scene these days. The improvements to the headquarters have been completed and now everything is in shipshape there.

The next step and the most important one will be the visit of the delegation to Washington. The time fixed for the hearing before the proposition committee is 10:30 o'clock on the morning of May 15th. The delegation which will go from Atlanta will be a thoroughly representative one and there will be leading business men from other cities of the south, who will go to urge congress to aid this enterprise, which is of so great interest to all the people of all the parts of the south.

From all sources there are most enthusiastic reports. Matters are quickly assuming the state where active work will soon be begun on the grounds and the other phases of the movement.

New Orleans Commercial Bodies. The commercial bodies of New Orleans have, in the past few days, adopted strong resolutions endorsing the Cotton States and International exposition. Here are the resolutions adopted by these bodies:

The Sugar and Rice Exchange.

From the minutes of a meeting of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange of New Orleans, held May 2d, and a quorum participated therein, by an exhibition of her products, and further:

"Resolved, That we realize the importance of holding an exposition at Atlanta, Ga., as being likely to conduce to the building up of trade between the United States and countries south of us, and endorse the proposed 'Cotton States and International exposition,' to be held in that city from September, 1895, to January 1, 1896, recommending that the state of Louisiana participate therein, by an exhibition of her products, and further:

"Resolved, That as New Orleans will be chiefly benefited thereby, she being the largest exporting city in the United States, and the center of the cotton trade, we urge upon our representatives in congress to advocate an appropriation by the general government in support thereof, and for national exhibition thereof. And further:

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and representative from this state."

Directors of the Cotton Exchange.

The board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, at a meeting May 2d, adopted the following:

"Resolved, By the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana,

"That it endorses fully the Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and International exposition, to obtain for the United States the foreign trade of the countries south of us as a great benefit, not only to the south, close to these countries, but to the west connected with the south, and to the whole union."

"Resolved, That we recommend that the state of Louisiana make a fitting exhibit of her productions at this exposition."

"Resolved, That we urge our senators and representatives to support an appropriation by congress and a national exhibit at this exposition, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and congressman from Louisiana."

H. G. HENDERSON, Secretary.

New Orleans Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held May 3d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the New Orleans Board of Trade, of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, that it endorses fully the Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and International exposition, to obtain for the United States the foreign trade of the countries south of us as a great benefit, not only to the south, close to these countries, but to the west connected with the south, and to the whole union."

"Resolved, That we recommend that the state of Louisiana make a fitting exhibit of her productions at this exposition."

"Resolved, That we urge our senators and representatives to support an appropriation by congress and a national exhibit at this exposition, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and congressman from Louisiana."

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FIGHTING AT NIGHT.

Officers Have a Battle with an Unknown on the Road.

WHOEVER HE IS HE IS A GAME MAN.

It is Presumed That He Was Knight, a Negro Warrior, and That He Slipped (Gives the Deputies the Slip).

Macon, Ga., May 5.—(Special.)—Sheriff Westcott and Deputy Leo Harrington, Phil Stephens and Arthur Johnson had an exciting experience about 12 o'clock last night a few miles from the city, near Bellevue. The Constitution this morning contains an account of the fatal shooting of a young white man named Henry Miles, of Houston county, yesterday morning, by a negro named Jim Knight. Knight fled the scene and it was thought he would come to his father's house, which is located in Cobb county, a few miles from

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year, \$2.00
 The Sunday (20 to 24 pages), 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, 3.00
 The Weekly, per year, 1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1894.

The First Day's Vote.

The Constitution has insisted from the day that General Clement A. Evans made the formal announcement of his candidacy for governor that his nomination by the democracy of the state was practically assured. We are now stronger in this opinion than ever, and believe that the campaign will take such shape in the action of the counties to act this month, as to impress upon those who are opposing him the futility of continued effort to defeat the overwhelming sentiment of the state, which has long since declared for General Evans for governor.

The Constitution has sought to do full justice to Mr. Atkinson, and when unjustly assailed by his adversaries, we have not hesitated to speak in his behalf. General Evans and his friends have specially sought to avoid unnecessary strife and unseemly contention, with the hope that after the nomination there will be no wounds to heal, and that a united and enthusiastic democracy of the state could march with solid front against the opposition. The spontaneous approval which has, from the first, greeted the announcement of General Evans' candidacy has manifested in no uncertain way the deep-rooted sentiment of the people for his nomination. His spotless record, his loyal service to the state, both in war and peace, his untarnished Christian character, his sound judgment and business ability—all combined to bring him before the people through no voluntary action of his own, but in response to the general demand for his candidacy. His fidelity to democratic principles and his uncompromising support of the democratic national platform, his defense of those members of congress who have stood for the sentiment of their people against insidious influences which have sought to lead them from the path of democratic honesty, his open and bold declaration in behalf of the free coinage of silver, tariff reform and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, have shown him to be not only fully in touch with the sentiment of the people of the state, but have demonstrated his eminent ability as a leader of democratic sentiment, and a defender of democratic faith.

Five counties acted yesterday, choosing sixteen delegates. Of that number General Evans receives ten delegates by overwhelming majorities of the votes of three counties from which they come.

The most remarkable feature of the day's work was the wonderful strength exhibited by General Evans in what was considered an impregnable Atkinson stronghold—Baldwin county, which General Evans came within seven votes of carrying, and which, in a primary, with the people from every part of the county having had opportunity to vote, General Evans would have carried by a large majority, notwithstanding the fact that the county has been persistently claimed by Mr. Atkinson and conceded by General Evans. Mr. Atkinson and his friends have sounded the Georgia Normal and Industrial school gong for all it is worth, and nothing has been left undone to convince the people of Milledgeville that the establishment of the school at that city was due entirely to the efforts of Mr. Atkinson, who introduced the bill, passed it by himself, approved it, and that whatever has been done for this institution has been the result of Mr. Atkinson's efforts, unaided and alone. Under the circumstances it was expected that Baldwin county would go three to one for Atkinson, and there was never really any serious effort made by General Evans to carry the county. The marvelous showing manifested in the result in Baldwin is most encouraging to General Evans and emphasizes the closeness of his touch with the people of every section of the state.

Meriwether county, which adjoins Mr. Atkinson's home county and is the residence of his brother and numerous relations, and is in the same congressional and senatorial district with Coweta county naturally went for Mr. Atkinson.

The result of the day's work, in figures, gives General Evans ten votes and Mr. Atkinson six. Several other counties will act this week, and from now on the contest will become more interesting from day to day.

In the meantime General Evans' cam-

paign is in the best of shape, his friends are encouraged and his nomination for the governorship is not less certain now than it has been from the day of the announcement of his candidacy.

Endorsed Everywhere.

The commercial organizations of Kansas City, Wichita, Birmingham, Annapolis, Savannah and Mobile have heartily endorsed the Cotton States and International exposition, and now New Orleans wheels into line with them.

Our New Orleans friends say that the exposition means more for the upbuilding of their port and their commerce than any enterprise ever undertaken in this country, and when the main object of the enterprise is considered it will be seen that they have made no mistake.

It is the purpose of the exposition to bring together here the representative merchants, manufacturers and producers of this country and the Spanish-American countries with their exhibits, with a view to extending our trade in the countries south of us.

The idea commends itself to every man of ordinary business sagacity, and we are not surprised at the suggestion of a special building for Louisiana. We believe that many states will have special buildings, as well as the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, while our government will, of course, have a fine building.

We call attention to the endorsements of our sister cities simply to show our readers what a hold the exposition is taking upon the public mind everywhere. From every quarter we hear day after day just such reports as we have received from New Orleans. Hard times, even if they continue, cannot affect an exposition whose main object is to make times better by reaching out for millions of new customers whose patronage will stimulate our commerce and revive our industries.

There is such a general demand in this and other countries for our exposition that its success is practically assured from the start.

Judge Hines' Letter.

We print in another column an interesting letter from Judge Hines in response to a recent editorial article in The Constitution.

The peculiar feature of the letter is that Judge Hines' conclusions do not fit his premises. The logical sequence is lacking. He heartily approves and advocates democratic principles, and yet would abandon the democratic name and organization to an inconsiderable element which is trying to commit the party to measures obnoxious to its history and abhorrent to its members.

The Constitution does not regard such a policy as sound, judicious or promising. There is no reason why democrats should abandon the name which is theirs by inheritance or run away from the organization because a few financial traitors and republicans in disguise have crept into the party and secured power enough to enable them to temporarily defeat the party plan and repudiate the party platform.

Does it not occur to Judge Hines that the wisest and most successful stroke of policy would be for the nine-tenths of the people who believe in true democratic principles to drive out of the democratic organization the one-tenth who are not democrats at all?

Judge Hines correctly states the position of The Constitution on the issues to which he gives prominence, except in expressing a doubt as to the length it is willing to go in the matter of tariff reform. The Constitution goes the whole length of the democratic platform. It is in favor of a tariff for revenue only. We also agree heartily with Judge Hines that financial legislation and financial reform are the burning issues of the hour; but we do not agree with him in the slightest when he says that because "the present national administration slaughtered silver in the house of its friends" we should abandon the democratic name and organization. Both the democratic name and the democratic organization possess a potency that we would not willingly part with.

Judge Hines does not charge that the democratic party is responsible for "the slaughter of silver in the house of its friends." This is just and proper. The democratic party is not responsible for the slaughter of silver, nor is it responsible for the fraud and misrepresentation by which that crime was accomplished. Why, then, should men who believe in the free coinage of silver abandon the party, and take another name? Why not fight it out in the party?

"But," says Judge Hines, "suppose the fight is made on this line and you lose? Are you going to yield and advocate the gold standard?" We answer that we cannot lose if the democratic party is composed of democrats. But will we add to the chances of success by abandoning the democratic name and organization and bring about discord and division? The demand for democratic harmony was never more imperative than it is at this moment. It is more essential now than ever before in the history of the party.

Judge Hines says The Constitution's remedy of party harmony will not do; that "it has been tried too often and found always a failure." We do not remember the time or the occasion when it has proved a failure. But we are sure Judge Hines' remedy will fail. It is not sound policy either in war or politics to abandon your fortifications and your organization because an inconsiderable number of the enemy have scaled the breastworks. The policy is to rally and drive them out, or bind them and send them to the rear to be disposed of.

The crisis is too serious to admit of any display of imprudence on the part of those who believe in democratic principles. It is more serious than appears upon the surface. Just what Judge Hines proposes to do, the eastern leaders are striving to bring about—the destruction of the democratic party. If populists believe in democratic principles what is to hinder them from fighting under the democratic name? Nothing would suit the Shylocks and their agents better than democratic division. It would enable them to maintain the position they hold and control the legislation of the country for years to come.

If there is democratic division, the legislative agents of the plutocrats cannot be dislodged. We trust that Judge Hines and others whose impatience has led them to overlook the absolute necessity of success will see the situation as it is and conform to the imperious demands that it makes on the patriotism of every man who truly sympathizes with the people.

The Income Tax.

It is now believed that the income tax will be accepted with the new tariff bill. The amendments reported will disarm the opponents of the tax. The inequitable feature of the bill is stricken out. Persons and corporations whose incomes are subject to the tax must make an annual return under oath, or in default pay a fine of \$1,000 and 10 per cent in addition to the amount of their tax. Persons and corporations may be examined under oath, but there will be no seizure and overhauling of their books.

Educational, religious associations and building and loan corporations will be exempt. This is another good feature of the bill and will modify the prejudices of its opponents.

The provision limiting the operation of the tax to five years is well enough. This will carry the bill through a congressional election and a presidential election, and will give the people an opportunity to be heard from. Even without this provision there would be nothing to prevent the people from electing a congress that would uphold or abolish the tax in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

The bill is very carefully drawn, and great care has been taken to relieve it of everything oppressive or inequitable. Only net profits will be touched and the tax will fall upon those who are best able to bear it—the classes who are most benefited by the government, and who have thus far escaped bearing their just and proportionate share of the public burdens.

We do not see how there can be any reasonable opposition to the proposed law. Our democratic congressmen have learned by this time that the rank and file of the party demand this reform in our system of taxation, and they have been put upon notice that their constituents expect them to stand by the tax, and see that it is made a leading feature of the new tariff. If the income tax falls now, it will be because the eastern bosses have more influence over some of the western and southern congressmen than we give them credit for. The outlook brightens, and there is no reason why the democratic majority should not have its way.

A Notable Engagement.

The return to Atlanta of the very excellent company of which that exquisite artist, Mr. John Drew, is the head, will mark the formal closing of the regular dramatic season at the Grand. In many respects the season has been the finest which any city of the south has had in years and it is peculiarly fitting that the closing attraction should be one of such excellence.

For other reasons, however, the visit of the Drew company is of interest and importance to the people of Atlanta. By a special arrangement the company appears for the benefit of the women's department of the exposition. The ladies who are officers and those comprising the different committees of that department, have taken hold with characteristic zest and are doing everything in their power to make this benefit a financial success.

There is no department of the exposition work which is of more importance than this of which Mrs. Joseph Thompson is the official head. The ladies have undertaken to raise a fund to aid in making this department what it should be, and this is the first opportunity they have given the public to aid them in their laudable endeavor. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that the sale of seats has been quite large, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the public generally will purchase tickets. Aside from the fact that it is a benefit performance, the appearance of the Drews in "A Jealous Wife" will be a rare artistic treat.

The Grand Army and Atlanta.

From The Ottumwa, Ia., Sun.

We are well convinced that no part of the country is now more sincerely attached to the union of the states and the perpetuity of the government than the southern portion of the country. They know by hard experience what it is to be without a stable government or a condition of disorder; they have realized all the penalties of an unsuccessful war and they are now shouldering the burden of the peace of the country or its institutions, the south would be sold in support of the government. Demagogues and plotters against the republic will not fail to realize the power of the south united for the government. The south carried on its part of a gigantic war for four long years against the union when it had a comparatively sparse population. Its armies penetrated one of the most populous states of the north and delivered a battle the most renowned in modern history; the military power of the south now is far greater than then and all of that force is now at the service of the union and could be enlisted without delay in defense of the government and against all schemes of anarchists or communists.

Again we say: the confederate reunion is a most significant demonstration, giving the most satisfactory and cheering evidence of fraternity and loyalty! The Grand Army of the Republic will no doubt choose Atlanta as its meeting place for 1894, and receive the hospitality and generous welcome of a brave and chivalrous people.

It Was a Great Speech.

From The Greenesboro Herald.

We wish Editor Richardson's address, delivered here Memorial Day, had been written, to the end that we could have reproduced it this week. The speech is braced and the benediction it invoked is worthy of being treasured by the growing generation of the south. Let our dead be remembered as valorous defenders of the constitution—not as defeated insurgents, dishonored in memory by those for whom they fought. There is no feeling of resentment toward the north in this proper reverence, and should there be any people so brave to harbor malice.

that they had been grossly imposed upon by their comrades and co-workers in the great Dinkins-Atkinson cause?

We do not at this moment perceive how Atlanta is to be disposed of. It is so manifestly on hand, so obviously on the spot that it must strike any one but the most enthusiastic partisan of the Dinkins-Atkinson programme as a very serious obstacle. Nevertheless, it is well to remember that human ingenuity has hardly any limit. The obliteration of Atlanta is a mere matter of civil and political engineering, and we have no doubt the Dinkins-Atkinson sappers and miners have their plans all arranged and their machinery ready.

And yet it is a thousand pities that so promising, and, withal, so modest a town should be sacrificed in the very bloom of its youth and beauty. The Dinkins element will gnash its teeth when we dwell especially on Atlanta's modesty—that sweet handmaiden of all the virtues. But look at the facts! With one-twelfth of the population of the state within her corporate limits, and paying one-seventh of the taxes that go into the state treasury, Atlanta has only one fifty-eighth of the representation in the house of representatives. And yet with all the odds against her she has made no serious complaint, for she has felt and will continue to feel that her interests are secure in the hands of the people of the state. Moreover, a citizen of Atlanta has never filled the governor's chair. If this is not modesty, what is it?

Unless Atlanta is to be obliterated by uncivil political engineering, we do not see the wisdom of the Dinkins-Atkinson campaign. When it is all over and the Dinkins element has won—should its prejudices prove to be so popular—the Dinkins-Atkinson element will have to make its headquarters here. It will have to do business at the Atlanta stand and advertise in the Atlanta papers, and trade at the Atlanta dry goods and grocery stores.

Meanwhile, there is no reason why the people should take any stock in the Dinkins-Atkinson campaign. General Evans represents none of the popular clamors against cities or sections, none of the spites and prejudices that are the basis of petty factions. He is neither for Atlanta nor against it. He is for the people. He represents all the interests of Georgia and of the people of Georgia. He stands on a platform that covers the whole state. He has made and is making a wholesome campaign, free from rancor and spite and prejudice. He is not "against" Atlanta or any other community in the land. He is not "for" Atlanta in any special sense, any more than he is for Macon or Columbus, or any other city, town or village in the land; but he is for each and all, and for the interests of all.

At the same time, the Dinkins-Atkinson campaign is worth noting. It is an object lesson that ought not to be without its effect on the democratic voters of Georgia.

Mobile and the Exposition.

From The Mobile Register.
 Our Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated, equally upon its promptness and upon the directness of its resolutions it passed endorsing the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta. As it is especially gratifying that two of our three commercial bodies should—at the earliest opportunity presented to them—have endorsed the position taken by The Register, at the inception of this great southern work, and we doubt not that the cotton exchange will, at an early day, set the seal of its strong influence upon the good effort of its co-workers, for the future good of our city, no less than for the present advancement of the world of business facts, which we cannot too prominently keep before the eyes of business men.

We especially commend that resolution of the chamber which demands government endorsement of the exposition, through enactment by congress; for this alone can give it the stamp of internationality, and cause the nations south of us to respect it as something more than a mere local affair for trade advantage. The Franco-Latin races are born respecters of official seals; and their grave and stately deference to etiquette is ever carried from personal into official matters. Placing this has been understood by the clear-headed men in charge of the Atlanta exposition; and it is gratifying to know that the experience and tact of Mobile have seconded the efforts of the other southern cities, with the strongest and most compact set of resolutions we have yet read, among the many endorsements of all sections of this great work of a great southern city. The Register when its suggestions for public weal are accepted and endorsed by those authorized to speak for and to proclaim abroad the true and real advantages of the city we all love, and believe in equality; and in this instance these bodies have largely relied upon and accepted those facts which we were at pains to gather, and persistently to explain to the people, and to the various bodies, in the name of the Mobile people; and for them we bid God-speed to our sister city in her great work for southern development.

The Grand Army and Atlanta.

From The Ottumwa, Ia., Sun.

We are well convinced that no part of the country is now more sincerely attached to the union of the states and the perpetuity of the government than the southern portion of the country. They know by hard experience what it is to be without a stable government or a condition of disorder; they have realized all the penalties of an unsuccessful war and they are now shouldering the burden of the peace of the country or its institutions, the south would be sold in support of the government. Demagogues and plotters against the republic will not fail to realize the power of the south united for the government. The south carried on its part of a gigantic war for four long years against the union when it had a comparatively sparse population. Its armies penetrated one of the most populous states of the north and delivered a battle the most renowned in modern history; the military power of the south now is far greater than then and all of that force is now at the service of the union and could be enlisted without delay in defense of the government and against all schemes of anarchists or communists.

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A Friendly Suggestion.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

While Chicago is putting wires and railways and other things under ground it should not overlook the Chicago river.

The More Agreeable Wear.

From The Boston Globe.

Don't leave off your overcoat too early. A moderately thick overcoat is better than a thin shroud.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Three Love Songs.

Her tender little hand,
 That might not lift a lily's wind-blown cup,
 Seeking my own, in all the darkened land,
 Is strong to bear me up!

Two rose leaves might enfold
 Its downy whiteness, hiding it away;
 But lo! how lightly does that dear hand
 hold

The life of me today!

Gentle, and sweet, and strong—
 If sundered from my soul that hand should
 be,
 I would not mourn its tender touches
 long—
 Reaching from heaven to me!

Love will some time build his nest
 Where the cold snows gleam—
 On the mountain's cloudy breast—
 Then, where valleys dream—
 But we have no word of blame
 When Love whispers his sweet name.

He is cruel, he is kind—
 Here and there he goes,
 Frowning in a stormy wind—
 Resting in a rose.
 But we have no thought of blame,
 When Love lightly breathes his name!

Kind or cruel let him be—
 Peace or paining give;
 When he leans his lips to me,
 Life is sweet to live.
 Fame or fetters—'tis the same,
 When Love whispers his sweet name!

Because I love you, dear,
 Much sorrow do I bear;
 Yet joyfully those sorrows meet,
 And with my lips I hold them sweet—
 Because I love you, dear!

Because I love you, dear,
 No jeweled crowns I wear;
 But crowns of cruellest thorns to me
 Are soft as rosiest wreaths could be—
 Because I love you, dear!

Because I love you, dear,
 I tread the darkness here;
 But sweet flowers blossom in the snow,
 And loveliest lights in darkness glow—
 Because I love you, dear!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Brother Barron, of The Chicago Inter Ocean, informs us in spirited verse that city life is "the devil's own delight." If that is the case, Brother Barron will have to come to the country to get salvation.

Not Very "Merry."
 "The merrie mood of May,"
 Is scarcely such this way;
 Because the hot sun, centered higher,
 Streams through the air in flames of fire;
 Pours brimstone in the lily's cup,
 And burns the dusty violets up!

Eugene Field has written a poem on "The Peter Bird." It is a column and a half in length, but musical with and beautifully illustrated by Mr. Field's own artistic pen.

Poor Fellows!
 Poets have an awful time
 When they tackle modern rhyme—
 They get their thoughts together
 For a sonnet on the weather.
 If they sing a burning sun,
 Blizzards strike and make them run;
 If they write of snow and sleet,
 Comes a day of burning heat.
 Makes no difference what they say—
 Always comes the other way!

Who says Coxey is not in the swim? A hundred poets have dignified him with song, and several authentic histories of his life have already appeared. There is a great literary career ahead of Mr. Coxey; he will soon be writing for the great magazines.

Song of the Sunny South.
 I would I were an icicle;
 I would I were a melting soul
 Were going on a bicycle
 Fell-mell towards the pole!

I'd like to hear a blizzard whizz,
 And get a goodly slice;
 My sole desire this moment is
 To put myself on ice!

Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, who recently retired from The Chicago Inter Ocean, is a reserved, popular man in the great metropolitan of the west. His generosity is proverbial. He is a man with a heart that is easily touched when the right cause appeals to him. There is a little incident which shows the right side of him.

Some time ago a woman called at Mr. Kohlsaat's office and asked for a few books with him. "I came," she said, "to the office to exert your influence in my behalf. I am the mother of two little boys; I have tried to make a living with my pen, but the market is overstocked, and no paper will purchase my articles. I have arrived at that point where I am willing to do anything to make an honest living. I am anxious to procure a situation to scrub. One can dignify even that menial work, if one has an honest purpose in it—such as I have. My two children are cash boys in a store. This morning they went to work without a morsel of food; my furniture has been seized for rent, and I am in despair." Touched by the woman's story, as well as by her red hair, Mr. Kohlsaat said:

"It would never do for you to go to scrubbing for a living. Wait a minute." He telephoned to a book store where the two boys were employed:

"Take care of those little fellows. Provide them with a good dinner. I'm looking after the mother."

Then he sent a friend with the woman, with authority to release the furniture, which had been seized for rent; he saw that mother and children were restored to their home, provided for all their wants, and he procured a remunerative situation for the mother, who lives to bless his generosity.

When I heard this story I mentioned it to a friend in Chicago. "It is true," he said; "everybody of it. That's the kind of a man Kohlsaat is. His heart is not littered over with business; it's in the right place!"

Put Them on the Platform.

From The American Times-Recorder.

Put in Stevenson and Crisp in 1894 on the Chicago platform reaffirmed as understood by the people of the south and west, and misunderstood by the goldbugs and protectionists of the east. Stevenson and Crisp in 1894 will cure the whole trouble, and democrats must eliminate all taint of goldbuggery and protection humbuggery from their ranks by simply leaving out all the so-called democrats north of the Potomac, who, without exception, are democrats for revenue only, and are, in fact, republicans to all intents and purposes. Let democrats proceed to separate the sheep from the goats and cease to compromise principle for victory that is no victory when won under such circumstances.

Degrees of Enjoyment.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is no doubt a pleasant pastime for the young lover to write to his innamorata, and it is a pleasure also to her to read it; but probably neither of them gets so much hilarious enjoyment out of the letter as the third party into whose hands it happens to fall.

A Friendly Suggestion.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

While Chicago is putting wires and railways and other things under ground it should not overlook the Chicago river.

The More Agreeable Wear.

From The Boston Globe.

Don't leave off your overcoat too early. A moderately thick overcoat is better than a thin shroud.

THE CONTEST FOR PRINCIPLE.

In Which the Democracy of the South-ern States is Now Engaged.

From The New York Herald.

During the next few months the democrats of almost every southern state will assemble, in state conventions, to formally inaugurate the first campaign of the party in the states which are to elect state officers.

The democrats of Tennessee have already spoken. Alabama follows next, and then, in quick succession, come others. Similar action is soon to be taken by the different parties in most of the states of the union; but in none of the states outside of the south are conditions such as to lend the same interest to democratic action as attaches to the expression of the party, by states, in this section.

With the democracy of these states the most interesting issue now at stake, and one which has forced itself upon the people through the voluntary action of the party, is the question of the bestowal of the usual sweeping endorsement by the state conventions of the national administration.

The democrats of Tennessee met, announced their endorsement of the administration, a word of endorsement of the administration, notwithstanding the fact that certain influences which are at work in every state in the south have for several weeks been engaged in the effort to impress upon democrats the vital importance of recognizing the time-honored amenity which, they hold, requires democratic state conventions to unreservedly endorse the democratic national administration.

The issue is alive in every southern state, and for the first time in many years, the democrats of the states of the south find themselves in a position so embarrassing that what would be their ordinary inclination to endorse the administration is checked by the knowledge of the effect that would necessarily follow such action of voluntary condemnation of their own sentiment and their own representatives, who have not hesitated to take issue with the administration when the administration has taken issue with the people.

The repudiation of the currency plank of the democratic platform is at the bottom of the trouble. The democrats of the south would make no compromise with the settlement of the tariff-for-revenue-only pledge of the platform, which is about to materialize in a modified tariff-for-protection bill, because in their solicitude for party unity and their desire for the perpetuation of democratic ascendancy, they would not hesitate to yield a point on the tariff, if by so doing the matter could be promptly and definitely disposed of in a manner which would permit a resumption of business conditions to a normal basis. Likewise, while earnestly advocating the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, public sentiment in the south would not be imperatively contented about it, if the imperative demand for some measure for relief were met by some other method, the chief consideration being the importance of something—anything in the way of remedial legislation of such a character as to lift the party which now hangs over the commercial prosperity of the country, as the result of business stagnation and the shrinkage of wages, prices and valuations which are following in solemn procession in the wake of the single gold standard.

In the settlement of the currency question, however, in keeping with the demand of the people and the pledge of the platform on which the party won the election, the democrats of the south are in the unfortunate position where endorsement of Mr. Cleveland's construction of that pledge of the platform means emphatic rebuke to themselves and to their representatives.

In the events leading to the culmination of the conspiracy to completely demote silver, which was begun in 1873 and continued in 1890, the democrats of the south have been of uniform and emphatic opposition to the policy which prevailed in the extra session in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and which, under the lash of the president, factually subjugated silver, established the single gold standard and rebuked and repudiated the traditional record of the party for a century. It is true that the democrats have been accomplished by democratic votes only, but, unfortunately, the strength of the party's representation in congress was not sufficient to withstand the power of the majority of the house, which placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and the minority, or endorse the overthrow of the clearly enunciated principles of the platform, and the combination of its minority with their time-honored opponents, the republicans, which alliance, receiving the sanction of the administration, necessarily placed the majority of the party in a position where it had to take issue with the administration and

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HOWELL.

FOR IMMIGRATION.

The Details of the Augusta Convention
Determined Upon.

ALL THE STATES TO BE REPRESENTED.

Governor Northen Will Extend the In-
vitation to the Other Governors—The
Make Up of the Delegations.

The Immigration convention at Augusta
promises to be one of the important events
of the year.

It is pitched on a broad scale and if the
plans of President Bryan and other gentle-
men interested are carried out it is sure to
result in great good to the south.

Yesterday morning Mayor Alexander, of
Augusta, and Mr. Hugh O. Middleton, pres-
ident of the Young Men's Business League,
arrived in the city, and later in the day
they called on the governor, where they
and President Bryan held quite an ex-
tensive conference. They discussed the
different features of the proposed conven-
tion and talked of the importance of this
movement to the south and every state in
this section. An interchange of views de-
veloped that all four of these gentlemen are
very earnest in this work and that their
views are practically the same.

Governor Northen is to issue the invita-
tions to the governors of the other southern
states to be present themselves and to
send delegates to this convention. It is be-
lieved that almost all of the governors will
attend in person. The commissioners of
agriculture are specially invited to be pre-
sent as are the commissioners of immigration
of such states as have such officers. Then
each state is to be entitled to three dele-
gates from the state at large and one from
each congressional district. The presidents
of the southern railroads will be in-
vited to attend and so will the immigration agents. The
general managers and general passen-
ger agents of the railroads are expected and
all together it is believed that the gathering
will be the most representative of the kind
which the south has ever had.

Mayor Alexander assured the others that
Augusta would do her share and would take
good care of the visitors.

MR. HENRY F. MARTIN ACQUITTED.

Judge Rodgers Decides That There
Was Nothing in the Case.

In the courtroom of Judge R. L. Rodgers,
of West End, in the James Bank building,
the trial against Henry F. Martin drew a
large crowd of friends, who were interested
in the case.

The arrest of Mr. Martin the other night
will be remembered. He was arrested on
Broad street and carried to the city prison,
where he was detained all night. The
charge brought against him was that of
cheating and swindling, founded upon a
loan made to him by Mrs. Albert of \$300.
Mrs. Albert, through her representatives,
claimed that Mr. Martin borrowed the
money on false pretenses of early pay-
ment, and that he had failed to do so.

On the other hand, Mr. Martin claimed
that he had borrowed the money in good
faith, that owing to troubles he was unable
to pay the most prudent men he had found
it impossible to repay the money in a
lump, that once he had offered her part of
it and she refused it, and that he was
still making strenuous efforts to repay it.

Outside of all this, Mr. Martin's previous
life and surroundings were such as to for-
mid the thought of crime. Great indigna-
tion was expressed by his friends that he
should have been treated so summarily.
The trial of the case was held to come up
before Judge R. L. Rodgers, and after two
postponements at the instance of the pro-
secution, it came to a head at 2:30 yester-
day. After hearing the cause fully, Judge
Rodgers decided that Mrs. Albert had no
case against Mr. Martin, and the latter
was given his liberty.

Mr. Martin's friends pressed around him
and congratulated him upon the vindication
that gained. They declared that they were
nothing more than they had expected. Mr.
Martin has lived in Atlanta quite a number
of years, holding at various times positions
of trust, and always commanding the ap-
proval of his employers, as well as the
confidence of all people with whom he has
been associated, both religiously and so-
cially.

CITY NOTES.

TO PICNIC AT NEWMAN.—On Tuesday,
May 15th, the Atlanta Artillery will give a
picnic at Pearl Springs park, near New-
man. The boys are making elaborate ar-
rangements to care for their friends and
this will doubtless be one of the big events
of the picnic season. At this place there is
a fine lake, giving advantages of boating
and fishing, a dancing pavilion and every-
thing necessary to add to the enjoyment of
picnickers. The Artillery is one of Atlanta's
most substantial companies and one which
is always ready to aid in any Atlanta en-
terprise. Their picnic should be largely at-
tended.

HAS GONE TO DENVER.—Chief Clerk
Gracey, of the Aragon, left yesterday for
Denver, where he goes to attend the ses-
sion of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit
Association which will be in session there
this week. Mrs. Gracey accompanied him.
They will be gone from Atlanta about two
weeks.

TO CONVENT MONDAY.—On Monday
the May term of the city court will con-
vene. There is a good deal of business ahead
and Judge Westmeyer, and Solicitor
Thomas will be kept very busy.

PRACTICES ALONE.—Mr. J. B. Hutche-
son, one of Atlanta's most enterprising and
respected young attorneys, is now practis-
ing by himself, with offices at 77 White-
hall, he and Mr. J. S. Key, his former as-
sociate, having dissolved partnership. Mr.
Hutcherson is well known in Atlanta, and
since his location here several years ago
as a practitioner he has gone rapidly to the
front as being one of the most reliable and
active attorneys at the Atlanta bar. Mr.
Key, his former partner, will continue to
occupy the same office, though the practice
of each will be independent.

HE GOES NORTH.—Mr. S. A. Woodbury,
of the Estey Organ Company, will leave
for New York today. Mr. Woodbury goes
north in the interest of his firm and while
away will visit extensively in the northern
and New England states.

Yesterday Was a Roaster.
Do you like roasted chicken? If you do,
try the Royal Roaster, the finest on earth;
sold by Fitter-Thompson, Hardware Com-
pany. They also sell refrigerators cheaper
than any one. Corner Broad and Marietta
streets.

Also When It Doesn't Begin.
From The Galveston News.
Usually when a woman's ear begins to
burn she is talking about somebody.

She Can't Deny the Charge.
From The Omaha World-Herald.
The average woman pleads guilty when
you call her an angel.

A Choice of Evils.
From The Galveston News.
The man with only one idea is much more
dangerous than the man without any ideas
at all.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Judge Hines.

Editor Constitution.—In a leading editorial
in a recent issue of The Constitution you
counsel harmony among all democrats
and advise that we settle all differences in-
side the party. As this is a matter of the
greatest importance to the state, I ask
space in your paper to reason with you
about this matter.

As I understand your position, you are
opposed to the present administration's in-
terpretation of the Chicago platform. You
boldly advocate the cardinal democratic
doctrines:

1. The free and unlimited coinage of sil-
ver.
2. Speedy tariff reform. Whether you go
as far as some of us go and contend for a
tariff for revenue only I do not now recall.
3. You strongly favor the repeal of the 10
per cent tax on the notes of state banks.

The most important of these three is the
first. Financial legislation and financial re-
form are the living, burning issues of the
hour.

Well, the present national administration
has slaughtered silver in the house of its
friends. There is no hope for silver from
this administration or the republicans. You
say take this silver issue before the people
and fight it out inside the democratic party.
Suppose the fight is made on this line and
you lose, are you going to yield and advo-
cate the gold standard?

Suppose the present administration fails
to pass any tariff bill reducing the burdens
which have been put on the backs of the
American people to enrich the manufactur-
ers? You say fight this issue inside the
party. Well, suppose the fight is made and
the battle is lost, are you going to give
up the fight and join the enemy?

You advocate an income tax. Suppose no
income tax is imposed by the present ad-
ministration. You say fight this issue out
inside the party. How if it is defeated? Will
you join in and applaud those who defeat
this measure?

Will you then help to perpetuate undemo-
cratic measures? Your remedy will not do.
It has been tried too often and found al-
ways a failure. It is a bad policy to
drive the enemy into your own camps to
fight him. Fight him beyond your breast-
works. As I conceive it, there are but
three courses open to the next state democ-
ratic convention. It must condemn the
present administration of national affairs,
approve the present administration or re-
main silent. In my opinion one of the two
courses named will be pursued. Then what
are you going to do? Will you approve, too,
or remain silent?

Nine-tenths of the democrats of Georgia
are for the free and unlimited coinage of
silver, for a tariff for revenue and for the
rights of the states to permit its banks to
issue currency if the states deem such
currency judicious.

The best plan, it seems to me, is to let
these nine-tenths of the democracy—these
true democrats—get together, make a sound
and wise platform and fight the enemies of
the people from the jump.

The populists are democrats. From the
beginning of the national government there
have been two political schools, the Mam-
monian and the Jeffersonian schools. The
former has never had much faith in the ca-
pacity of the people for self-government,
has believed firmly in the divine right of
the rich to rule and has always been the
advocate of the money power.

The latter school has faith in the capacity
and integrity of the people for self-govern-
ment, has always been the friend of the
masses and has always fought the supre-
macy of the power of aggregated capital.

Silver or no silver is the great economic
question of our politics today. Shall we
have a double standard or the single
standard, silver and gold or gold alone?
Shall we return to bimetallicism or stick to
monometallicism? If we adhere to the gold
standard the price of gold will appreciate,
the value of products will fall, there will
be untold shrinkage in values and great
distress.

The conflict is irrepressible. You cannot
have harmony. Oil and water will not
mix. To secure the harmony you counsel
there must be surrender of principles. The
true policy is to let all who believe in
silver as money, in genuine tariff reform, in
an honest and economical administration of
government in the interests of the masses
and in the principles of true democracy, get
together, stand together and fight for these
time-honored and cardinal doctrines of true
democracy.

Let us not permit the officeholders, the
goldbugs and the patronage press to wrong-
fully appropriate the name of democracy to
carry out undemocratic measures, while we
sit still crying for harmony and meet defeat.

For this reason I shall act with the popu-
lists, who are democrats, not in name,
but in the principles which they avow.
Well may they call themselves Jeffersonian
democrats. All such democrats are good
populists, and all good populists are good
democrats.

The Constitution can be of great service
to the country if it will declare for in-
dependent political action on broad, democ-
ratic principles; but let it be understood
that there can be no reconciliation and har-
mony between those whose purpose it is
to fasten a monetary thralldom upon the
masses and those who fight for the rule of
the people and their welfare.

May 3, 1894. JAMES K. HINES.

A Universal Need.

The need of a good spring medicine is
universal. No matter what a man's occupa-
tion may be, no matter in what locality he
resides, or whether he spends his time
in doors or out in the open air, he cannot
avoid the felling of depression and
languor when the warmer weather
comes. And when we stop to consider
the matter, this condition appears to be
perfectly natural. During the winter the
food consists largely of meats and of rich
fatty substances which are needed to sup-
ply the additional animal heat required.
More clothing is worn than in summer and
there is much less perspiration. The con-
sequence is that the body becomes clogged
up to a certain extent, the blood filled
with impurities, or else impoverished and
thin. This is why we suffer with
"that tired feeling" in the spring.

But the most important point is to know
how to remedy this condition, and hap-
pily this question has long since been
solved. The increasing sales of Hood's
Sarsaparilla, the thousands of testimonials
from people who have taken it, the mar-
velous cures effected by this great "King of
Medicines," are sufficient evidence that
Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets the
needs of the human system at this season.
It purifies the blood, drives out the impu-
rities, vitalizes and enriches the blood.
This is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has be-
come the favorite and the standard remedy
for all the disagreeable feelings that come
with the coming of the spring.

A Flourishing Hotel.
The Shelman hotel, at Cartersville, is
in quite a prosperous condition and the
patrons stopping there are all in praise
of its general manager makes every effort
to please and the result is that the
service is perfection in every de-
tail.

Strawberry plants, \$1.50 per thousand, in
lots 5,000 or more. July and August deliv-
ery. Set out this month for \$1.00. Free
refined full crop following spring. A. C.
KNAPP, Macon, Ga. apr 23-4t su.

TWO BIG EVENTS.

The Drew Engagement at the Grand
Tuesday Night.

ATLANTA'S SEASON OF SUMMER OPERA.

"A Jealous Wife" Will Be the Bill at the
Drew Performance—Adelaide Randall
to Head the Edgewood Company.

Of course the great thing this week is
the Drew engagement. When the com-
pany was here a few weeks ago it made
a great artistic impression and everybody
enjoyed especially the old comedy, "The
Road to Ruin." Upon this return engage-
ment another great old comedy, "A Jeal-
ous Wife," will be the bill, with Mrs. John
Drew and Mrs. McKee Rankin in the prin-
cipal comedy roles. Mrs. Rankin is a great
actress and her presence is a decided ac-
quisition to a company already great.

"A Jealous Wife" is said to be an ex-
ceedingly clever and very funny comedy.
The scene between Mrs. John Drew and



ADELAIDE RANDALL.

Mrs. McKee Rankin, who, as Kitty Blanch-
ard, is one of America's most famous ac-
tresses, is said to be one of the most
delicious bits in any comedy production
today. When the company was here before
the play was in rehearsal and in New Or-
leans and elsewhere it was one of the
chief features of the company's repertoire.
Beside Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Rankin, there
are in the company Mr. and Mrs. Sidney
Drew, Mr. Charles Handford, Mr. George
Osborne, Mr. Charles E. Verner, Mr. James
Carney, Mr. Al Harris, Mr. Thomas Rus-
sell, Mr. Carl St. Aubyn, Miss Ruthe
and Miss Horan. There is no advance in prices.

Hub Mathews telegraphs that he has
now completed arrangements for his sum-
mer season of opera at the Edgewood and
my cup of joy is now full. The season is
to begin June 4th. As prima donna, a
charming, talented and beautiful young
singer has been engaged. She is Adelaide
Randall and from what I know of her
I'm sure she will capture the town. Man-
ager Mathews will surround her with a
company of thirty-five people, all of whom
have been secured, and while he does not
give the particulars in his telegram, he
says the comedy element will be particu-
larly strong. It is his intention to give
night the old cake walk will be put on, and
certainly nobody knows better than
Hub how to do it. He will be along this
week himself and then we'll know more
about the make-up of the company. The
Edgewood is an ideal place for comic opera
and the outlook for the season is excellent.

"A CAKE WALK."

A Revival of an Ancient Custom at
the Grand.

The management of the Grand on Thurs-
day and Friday will offer an entertainment,
the most unique ever seen in Atlanta. It
is to be a great cake walk. Nothing like
it has ever been seen in Atlanta, and al-
though the old residents have seen the fa-
mous cake walks on the plantations before
the war, the present generation of pleasure
seekers and theater-goers have never had
the opportunity to witness one.

Years ago, on the Georgia plantations, at
Christmas time, the white and colored
peoples, stand together and fight for these
time-honored and cardinal doctrines of true
democracy.

Let us not permit the officeholders, the
goldbugs and the patronage press to wrong-
fully appropriate the name of democracy to
carry out undemocratic measures, while we
sit still crying for harmony and meet defeat.

For this reason I shall act with the popu-
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universal. No matter what a man's occupa-
tion may be, no matter in what locality he
resides, or whether he spends his time
in doors or out in the open air, he cannot
avoid the felling of depression and
languor when the warmer weather
comes. And when we stop to consider
the matter, this condition appears to be
perfectly natural. During the winter the
food consists largely of meats and of rich
fatty substances which are needed to sup-
ply the additional animal heat required.
More clothing is worn than in summer and
there is much less perspiration. The con-
sequence is that the body becomes clogged
up to a certain extent, the blood filled
with impurities, or else impoverished and
thin. This is why we suffer with
"that tired feeling" in the spring.

But the most important point is to know
how to remedy this condition, and hap-
pily this question has long since been
solved. The increasing sales of Hood's
Sarsaparilla, the thousands of testimonials
from people who have taken it, the mar-
velous cures effected by this great "King of
Medicines," are sufficient evidence that
Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets the
needs of the human system at this season.
It purifies the blood, drives out the impu-
rities, vitalizes and enriches the blood.
This is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has be-
come the favorite and the standard remedy
for all the disagreeable feelings that come
with the coming of the spring.

A Flourishing Hotel.
The Shelman hotel, at Cartersville, is
in quite a prosperous condition and the
patrons stopping there are all in praise
of its general manager makes every effort
to please and the result is that the
service is perfection in every de-
tail.

Strawberry plants, \$1.50 per thousand, in
lots 5,000 or more. July and August deliv-
ery. Set out this month for \$1.00. Free
refined full crop following spring. A. C.
KNAPP, Macon, Ga. apr 23-4t su.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Elberton Star has the following:
"The favors dealt out among the friends
of Mr. Atkinson were pledged to be re-
deemed, notes of hand to be paid when
called for. The time is come and Mr. At-
kinson is endeavoring to collect all past
pledges and is calling in his outlay. The
voice of General Evans raised in behalf
of the people exposed the judiciary ring and
the people are awake and will insist on
their rights. Let every man who stands
for a government for the people and by the
people go to the polls in their various coun-
ties and vote for General Evans and pure
government devoid of rings."

The West Georgia News has this para-
graph:
"A drummer recently stated on our
streets that Houston county was nine to
one for Atkinson. That is the kind of stuff
that is flooding the state. Houston county
is very largely for General Evans. In
one hand, ten number, there is not one
Atkinson man."

The Washington Gazette has this of Gen-
eral Evans:
"General Evans is most esteemed by those
people who know him best. No higher
praise could be given him. No man who
knows him has any hesitancy in saying he
will make one of the best governors Georgia
has ever had."

The Brunswick Times-Advertiser makes
this point:
"If Georgia politics are dirty enough to
preclude a preacher from occupying the
executive chair, The Millgeville Recorder
thinks Colonel Atkinson might explain why
it is so, as he is supposed to have done so
much of the shaping."

Commenting on Mr. Atkinson's visit to
Valdosta, The Telescope, of that city, says:
"The Telescope has opposed Colonel At-
kinson's candidacy to the best of its ability,
without any intention of harshness. It will
oppose him with equal force and fairness
when he has gone."

Says The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise:
"Isn't it funny the way the Atkinson
men explain the causes for the small
crowds he receives wherever he speaks?
'Didn't have time to circulate,' 'We didn't
have a coming,' is the general plea. Mean-
while General Evans gets the crowds every
time."

The Dahlonega Nugget says:
"General Evans is the overwhelming
choice of the democrats of this county, and
all that is necessary is for a full vote to
be polled to secure him the election."

Commenting on General Evans's Talbot-
ton speech, The West Georgia News says:
"To say that the speech made him many
followers, and settled forever numerous un-
decided ones is putting it just as it is."

The Roswell Banner says:
"When the roll is called you will find
that a large majority of the democratic
voters of Cobb county are with us for
Evans."

Says The Barnesville Gazette:
"When the votes are counted we are
fully confident that General Clement A.
Evans will be governor of Georgia."

Says The Thomasville Times-Enterprise:
"When General Evans gets enough dele-
gates to nominate him, as we believe he
will, Colonel Atkinson and Dr. Carlton will
divide the remainder."

Speaking of Dr. Carlton's entrance in the
subterranean race The Thomasville Times-
Enterprise says:
"The doctor is able and popular, but this
will be all year with him if he insists on
running for governor against General
Evans."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Calhoun Times says of the congress-
ional race in the seventh:
"We notice that Hon. J. W. Everett is
spoken of as a probable candidate for con-
gress. We have much to say to we do not
believe it a wise policy for Mr. Everett
to make the race. Our present congress-
man, Hon. J. W. Matlock, has made a
career that is worthy of the people he
represents and the people of the seventh
district we believe are grateful enough to
Mr. Matlock for his faithful services to
return him again over any opposition. We
believe that Colonel Everett, or any one
else, will make a fruitless effort to try to
defeat Mr. Matlock in the coming campaign
and unless a man is ready to make a politi-
cal sacrifice of himself let him stay out of
the race. There are times when faithful
public men are in demand and J. W. Mat-
lock fills that description."

Says The Savannah Press:
"Hon. J. H. Martin, of Pulaski county, is
mentioned for a supreme court judgeship.
In case that court is enlarged, he has been
especially prominent and successful in his
work in ejectment practice, and his paper
on that subject, read before the State Bar
Association, was profound and practical.
As there is much litigation over lands in
the lower section of the state it might be
well to put a lawyer on the bench familiar
with this practice. Mr. Martin is a man
of high character and ability."

The Dahlonega Signal says:
"The news has gone out that Colonel
Price will make the race for the senate of
this district. The colonel says positively
that he has no such intentions, notwith-
standing he has received many solicitations
by voters throughout the district asking
him to allow his name to be used. In all
probability Colonel Price will ask to be
sent to the house from this county at a later
date, judging from his conversation."

The Thomasville Times-Enterprise says:
"Dr. Carlton said in his speech at
Danielsville, Madison county, yesterday,
that he would not officiate as a cat's paw
in the race for governor, but that he was
in it to win. It is not likely that he will
win, but his candidacy will bring him to
the front as a factor in the congressional
race in the eighth district."

The Ringgold New South says:
"Dade county will have a mass meeting
the latter part of this month and the in-
dications are that Representative Tetum
will receive the nomination for the senate
from this district."

The Cedartown Standard says:
"Polk county will send a solid delegation
to the state convention for Hon. John O.
Waddell for commissioner of agriculture."

NOTES FROM GEORGIA WEEKLY.

The Columbia Sentinel says:
"Every day more fully confirms us in the
belief that there is energy and wisdom
sufficient in this state to work out the
much talked of and greatly needed relief on
the hog and hominy line. Only a few nights
ago we were pleased to enjoy the hospi-
tality of a gentleman living in a small
county who has a good size, well-filled corn
crib which has not been drawn upon yet,
and one-third of the year gone, besides
receiving a crop of meat in his stock-house
and a large number of hogs for next year's
meat."

The Hamilton Journal has this item:
"On Thursday of last week Seaborn Num-
bers, one of our subscribers, 1881 The
Journal office a call and saw for the first
time in his life the manner in which papers
are printed. Seaborn has been living on
one spot of land, belonging to Judge J. I.
W. Biggers, in this county, for nearly
eighteen successive years. He settled the
hill upon which he lives, and has raised
eleven children there."

The Early County News has this odd
item:
"It is related of a popular citizen of
Early county who lives not a thousand
miles from Arlington, who desired to take
out an insurance policy the other day that
when he went to fill out the blanks in
favor of his better half that he couldn't
recall her given name, although they have
been life partners for many years. The
boys had a good laugh at his expense in
consequence."

**Joan of Arc Inspired Her Men—In the
Armies on Both Sides in the Late War
There Were Praying Cohorts**

The Crusaders. The armies of the crusaders were all of praying men. The object for which they were fighting was one calculated in the highest degree to excite the spirit of devotion. To the Christians of the middle ages no spots on earth were so holy as those which marked the scenes of the life of Christ, and the scenes which related to his death and burial. So long as Christian pilgrims were allowed to visit the shrines in the holy land, and around Jerusalem, although charged with the bitter that the sacred spots should be in the hands of unbelievers, nobody felt sufficient irritation because of general unbelief; but when the Turks began to declare that nothing was so great as to trample on the spirit of Christendom but a general wrath was kindled. The armies of the crusades were therefore composed of men of many depraved characters; indeed more than half were expelling their sins almost entirely of the riff raff and offshoots of Europe. But even these, in their way, were the terrible Turks the harder they prayed every day, and the nearer they got to the goal. The regular Turks the harder they prayed, the more they were trained soldiers, led by experienced mili-

One of the most remarkable features of the civil war was the spiritual revival that broke out in the confederate army during the second year, and spread from regiments to regiments, and from conversions in nearly every force in the field. The work of the preachers who went into the army was supplying the spiritual wants of the confederates, and was attended with various drawbacks, the most serious of which was the difficulty of obtaining a salary. It was astonishingly abundant. As discovered that there was no money in making a salary, the preachers were put into operation. In one Virginia regiment, 300,000 of grain were sent into whiskey during the war. In one district in South Carolina 150 stills were set up, and the whiskey was sold at night. One writer estimates that 64,000 were daily made and sent of ardent spirits to the confederate army. The field was unpromising for the work of the preachers. They secured a loan from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 13,000 worth of bibles were sent to the army. The work of the work seemed to drag, but in the summer of 1862, after the battle of Gettysburg, and the great defeat at Gettysburg, the work of the preachers was greatly aided. The army might start, and moved on to the next day, and the work of the preachers was greatly aided. The work of the preachers was greatly aided. The work of the preachers was greatly aided.

moderate cost at our factory and salesroom,
Whitehall street. A. K. Hawkes.
apr 8-lm su tu fri.

12:30 p. m. is the hour.
Tuesday, May 8th, is the day.
The Georgia Pacific Railroad
is the route
Of the Great Baptist Special
Train to Dallas, Tex.
Through Pullman sleepers
And Luxurious day coaches.

THE GR

Never had s
onest Shoes at
DON'T W

THE MODEL CLOTHING CO.
14 and 16 Marietta St., Atlanta.

Never had such a chance of buying good,
honest Shoes at the prices they are going at.

DON'T WAIT TOO LONG

HOW MANY YEARS

We have pushed this \$13.25 Suit to order! Our Favorite! Our Leader! Yet in all these years the woolen market has not permitted us to put the splendid quality into them that we can THIS year, 1894.

DON'T BE A
READY MADE
MAN.

\$13.25

When
You Can Have
a Tailor at This Price.

FOR A SACK SUIT CUT TO ORDER.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PAINTS CO.

70 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

PEDRO, THE CUTLER.

A Romance of Life in Old New Orleans.

From The New York Times.
Sixty years ago New Orleans was what it still is, the most picturesque and romantic city of the United States. It had features peculiar to itself. The African, not many years removed from the banks of the Congo, still danced and sang the songs of his native land in Congo square, under the light of the southern moon. Along the Plaquemine levee you could hear among the schooners, sloops and luggers which, with their great red sails, reminded one of Venice, all the tongues spoken, from the Greek islands in the Aegean, to the blue waters of the Adriatic. Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Florence, Rome, the Balearic Islands, each had its representative there among the dark-faced, red-capped sailors, who sometimes at night would halt the curious promenade with a cavatina from Masanelli, sung by voices that would have been the fortune of the singers had they appeared clad in their picturesque dresses on operatic boards.

This old world flavor has always been one of the fascinations of New Orleans, and still remains. But it is the Latin old world, not Teutonic or Scandinavian, the world long dead, of romance and tragedy. Somewhere the Latin races thrive there as they never do in the further north. They are at their best where the orange and lemon trees bud and bloom, and crown the autumn with their fruitage of gold—the apples of the Hesperides, the Isles of the Blest.

In the early thirties Royal street was as famous as it is still. It was named for Louis XV, le Bien-Aimé, beloved of Du Barry, and many other charming ornaments of the butterfly court. In the days spoken of it often happened that the wealthiest merchant lived above his magazine, and lovely faces, lighted with divine dark eyes, sometimes appeared from the latticed windows, above the great, deep, iron-barred doors that protected the vast warehouse just below.

Royal street was not given over then entirely to commerce. There were many shops devoted to various vocations and arts, and among the most noted was that of Pedro, the cutler. For twenty, even thirty years it was the most famed of all the vast collection of great and small industries which were gathered together under the royal protection of the street's patron, Louis le Bien-Aimé.

Pedro, the head and factor of the place which bore his name, was, like his place of business, of a very rare and interesting type. He was short in stature, hardly more than five feet and a half, but it was evident, of enormous strength. His brawny neck was like that of a Catalonian black bull, one of the breed which tests all the alertness, science and courage of Madrid's best toreadors. He had but one eye. The other had evidently disappeared simultaneously with the receipt of a broad catarrh, showing that at some time in his existence Pedro had been where cold steel was used at dangerously close quarters.

But Pedro's remaining eye was better than most people's two. At ordinary moments it was calm, large, of a fine dark brown. But in a moment it became expressively vivacious, and when angered, it had that peculiar glitter which only belongs to the eye of the Apache, the rattlesnake and the superlatively "dangerous man" of Latin blood. It could gleam as an electric light in a point of white flame. Though no one knew it of his own personal knowledge, and the chief personage was notably silent touching his own past, it was easy enough to see that Pedro would be a very dangerous antagonist if roused. He was singularly dexterous with the coliche-marde, the three-cornered dueling sword, and that true Spanish weapon, the knife.

Once, and only once, did he show his skill with the sword, and then, in five minutes, quick as lightning, he twisted the blade out of the hand of a famous maître d'escrime and threw it ten feet before the other could move. Pedro himself recovered the defend-

ed blade, with a bow of the thorough man of the world, returned it to his antagonist's hands. He then laid down his own, and no man ever saw him use a weapon again, except once.

It was to his skill as a maker of edged instruments that his fame was due. He knew how to make all kinds of surgical implements which required a superlatively fine edge. But it was in the making of weapons of offense and defense that his art was best displayed. In the earlier days with which this story deals the revolver was not perfected. A man about seven feet seven inches in stature, named James Bowie, had made a knife of peculiar pattern very famous by reason of the deadly manner in which it was welded. It was a maker of bowie knives that Pedro the cutler's renowned spread from Louisville to the Rio Grande. He had models of bowie knives, of poniards, Italian stiletos, Spanish cuchillos, the true Spanish fighting weapon, and the navaja, another dangerous Spanish arm blanché. But the true bowie knife, he used to declare in moments of unwonted discussion, was the king of weapons in the hand of a man of courage—who was cool and brave, he always premised.

For his knives he charged what was then, and would be now, a large figure, he carefully examined his subject, and measured him as a tailor would measure a customer for a coat. He had but two prices. For the first quality of weapon the price was \$30. For the second, and for a well-finished hunting knife, \$15. The knife, when finished, was unlike anything ever seen in this country. The steel was of a dull, grayish hue, somewhat lighter in weight than the ordinary metal. This was to which it was submitted was also unusual. Pedro ground the point down fine, and made the edge as sharp as a razor's. He had a hard block of seasoned oak in the shop, about four feet high and three feet in diameter. In the center of this block he placed a silver half dollar.

"Now," he said, "if I drive the blade through that coin at one stroke without dulling point or edge, the tempering is true. If I do not, you do not take it. You understand, senor?"

And then, bearing his brawny arm to the elbow, he delivered one quick, straight, downward blow. The point never failed to go through the silver and beyond, for from a quarter to half an inch. Ah, it is true!" he would say. "Now, see if it will shave the hair off my arm." And the tempered steel would cut off the hair as cleanly as the finest razor.

"Now, the senor has a weapon he can risk his life upon," he added, as he placed it in its alligator skin sheath, handsomely mounted in silver, and gave the customer a leather strap, covered with some substance with which to renew the edge should it ever become slightly dulled.

The late Henry T. Hayes, who commanded one of the Louisiana brigades in the Army of Northern Virginia, had one of these knives that was given to him by his brother, Colonel "Jack" Hayes, of Texas, the famous commander of the regiment of Texas Rangers during and before the Mexican war. He said that in twenty-seven years of use this wonderful blade was sharpened but three times.

Pedro's clients came from far and wide. Early in his professional career he made for each of the three Bowie brothers, James, Rezin and Stephens, a knife modeled after that which James Bowie used in eighteen deadly encounters, and, covered with Mexican blood, he held in his stiffening hand when he died at the Alamo.

Pedro had many other clients. The bowie knife was a popular instrument in the days when Planchus was consul. The gentlemen of the country all owned a bowie knife and a pair of derringers. The derringer pistol in use before the war was the deadliest pocket firearm ever invented. As a home-breaker it never had an equal at close range. Pedro had a business that grew without advertising. He made a fine hunting knife for Colonel Wade Hampton, the present general during and before the Mexican war. He caused a very handsomely ornamented one to be presented to Major John

C. Breckinridge, afterwards vice president. Judge David M. Terry, of California, owned one of these knives and could drive it through a half dollar as skillfully as Pedro himself.

McCling, the lieutenant colonel of Jefferson Davis's regiment of Mississippi Riflemen, also had a beautiful weapon made by Pedro. It was gold-mounted and had a huge topaz set in the end of its handle, and was tempered so that Pedro cut one of Wostenholme's best knives to pieces with it and never damaged its edge. Doubtless he could have repeated the feat of the Sultan Saladin and cut in twain a lance-handkerchief floating in the air with this triple razor-edged blade.

Cutlers all over the country tried in vain to get the secret of preparing the steel and tempering it to such exquisite fineness, but no, he would not reveal it. His only helper was a silent man from one of the Greek islands, whom no one had ever known to speak. The business was not confined alone to making weapons of defense. No cutler could temper a set of amputating tools as could Pedro. To be sure, his prices were terrible; but where else could you get such a set of instruments? He made a set for the southernmost famous anti-bellum surgeon, Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, and another for Dr. Breckin, the original of Caliban's "Dr. Sevier." At the same time he made a bowie knife twelve inches in blade, which some of his creole admirers presented to Governor Paul O. Hebert, that coast, with its elaborate ornamentation, silver and gold, and a most expensive object d'art and the northern papers of forty years ago chronicled it as an instance of the wealth and extravagance of the "planter barons" of the south.

Pedro was evidently becoming very rich. He had orders two years ahead of his ability to fill them. He adhered to the carefully conscientious ways that he had followed when his reputation was making. He would not depart from them now. With his increasing fame and the fortune he was said to be accumulating, it was not strange that Pedro began to be an object of interest to the marriageable ladies of the Spanish and Italian-Greek quarters of the city. Soft glances from the loveliest dark eyes were cast at him as he sat on a bench with a comrade. But he was harder of heart than his famous steel. The question of matrimony as affecting him was never ventured upon but once in his presence, and then the offender received a lesson he never forgot. It was in this wise that the trial incident occurred.

"What I want wis so mooch money, me? What I doo weer heem?" he remarked to a friend.

"Why leave them to your wife and children," said one speaker. The words were hardly in the air when the humorist realized his dreadful blunder. Pedro's swarthy face turned to an ashy brown, then became as red as fire. His eyes blazed with the fury of a demon. He seized a knife and started toward the offender. But Pedro's only close friend, an old Spanish priest, happened to be at hand. He seized the upraised hand, and spoke some words in a tongue that the other persons present had never heard.

The would-be joker stood white, trembling, appalled. He could not understand how his innocent words had provoked such a storm of fury as they had all believed. "Get him away," whispered the priest to the joker's companion, "and never let him come here again." And the few present silently went their way. They had received an object lesson they were not likely to forget, and it was borne in upon them that Pedro had a history not unconnected with matrimony which provoked anything but pleasant reminiscences in his mind.

Though Pedro had but one friend, the priest mentioned, and would not affiliate with his countrymen in their feasts, he was not unpopular. The nuns in charge of the Refuge for Homeless Children never left his shop empty handed. He subscribed handsomely to the amusements of the Spanish colony, though he would attend none of them. And he loved all little children. A baby would leave its black nurse's arms to go to him. It was wonderful to see how the

rather savage, dark face could soften under a baby's smile.

Pedro was superstitious; like all southern Latinos, he believed in lamen ococha, the evil eye. He always carried the antidote in the form of a piece of coral, in tiny branches, like the horn of a stag. He changed but little as time went on in feature or figure, but his face grew full of lines, and, at times, a look came over it that was not pleasant to see.

One chilly evening in November Pedro and his friend, the priest, were sitting together on a bench just outside the shop. The place was not directly on the street, but somewhat back, and a gate opened before one reached the building which contained the workshops and the owner's residence in one. The street lamps were not lighted. A norther was coming on, for the wind blew in cold, fitful blasts, chilly with the fog of the sea. The priest had just lighted a cigarette and was about to say something when he looked at Pedro's face.

A stranger, a sailor seemingly from his garb, had passed then half turned, and was looking at the cutler. Pedro's face was like that of a man dead nine hours. It was quivering, white and drawn miserably with terrible agony. The fit, if it fit it, lasted but a minute. He leaped into the shop, seized a long Catalonian knife, his particular weapon and dashed after the sailor, but the man was lost in the coming and going throng. But the priest observed that as Pedro sat down he made the sign of the cross. His friend knew that the sailor was the daughter of the widow Ninetta, the child of the widow living near, came in half crying to tell her mother that the senor Pedro had not responded, but just looked angry at her when she uttered her usual friendly "Buenas noches, senor."

"Forgive me, Ninetta mia," he said in Spanish when the widow herself, surprised and fearing he was ill, ventured to call at the gate to see what was amiss. "The truth is senora (the widow spoke his own tongue) I am not very well, and with a kindly kiss he made peace with the appeased Ninetta."

"There is something wrong with Pedro," the widow said to herself as she went away. He had berided them often and he helped her to the rent at periods when the times were bad to the poor—and when they were not, God help them!—and she felt just toward her brawny neighbor.

Just four weeks thereafter on Sunday it was noticed that Pedro's shop door was not open. He did not work on the seventh day, but always opened his outer door so that the marketman might leave him his usual Sunday dinner, which the priest was to partake with him that day, for on Sunday Pedro regaled himself and occasionally his friend, with a dinner cooked in true Spanish style and a bottle of red Catalonian wine. At noon the vegetables, fish and meat were still untouched. The neighbors congregated on the opposite side of the street and wondered what was the matter. Little Ninetta ran around to the church and told the priest that her mother feared that Senor Pedro was ill, for his door was unopened. As soon as mass was ended the priest went around. Pedro's place was silent. With the aid of a locksmith and the sergeant of police for the district the door was broken in. Nothing in the shop seemed to be disturbed. They went into the further bedroom in which the cutler slept and where he kept his great iron-bound sea chest, his clothes and some other simple belongings. The police sergeant entered first. "By God!" he said. The priest went forward. And the sight there he saw never left him until his dying day.

The bed was lying in blood. The head of Pedro had been severed from its body, and the wide-open eye, full of horror, stared at them from the table by his bedside. Physicians were called in at once,

There was no sign of wounds on the head or trunk. Then how had the decapitation been effected? It must have been done while life was almost in the body and the man was alive, otherwise the blood would not have flown as it had. Dr. Stone, the famous surgeon, came in to see the body and determine how the man had been killed. He carefully examined the head.

"I see it all," he said, and he pointed out a tiny wound that the others had overlooked. A very thin, long, sharp blade had been driven into the blind eye and right through the head with a strong downward blow to the brain. Death had occurred instantly, the doctor said. Then the murderer had cut off the head with one of Pedro's famous knives, which he found in the shop. It had been made for a gentleman who was afterward a staff officer of high rank on the staff of General Pat Cleburne, of Arkansas. The same man was a second of Judge Terry's, when the latter killed Senator Broderick. All this was discovered from his name on the handle of the weapon, which had been finished, but not yet delivered, and the murderer used it, as it was the first thing that came to his hand. Entrances had been effected by opening the back window shutter. Robbery was not the cause of the crime. The great sea chest was unlocked and contained some thousands of dollars, mostly in gold. A year before Pedro had made an olographic record of his fortune, and the daughter of the priest, who became quite a famous singer, the good father used most of the money in repairing his church and educating little Ninetta, who became quite a famous singer. The police were ineffective, as usual. They could find no trace of the murderer. But little by little this story became current.

Pedro had been of high rank at home, in Spain. He had been the daughter of a princely grandee. Furious at the "disgrace," as they called it, they abducted the wife and her year-old daughter, and no trace of them was ever discovered. A hired assassin had barely missed earning his money by failing to kill Pedro when he made the ugly seal and cut out his eye. He gave up the hunt for the time, but the above affectionate business, he brought it down. The awful head, with its ghastly wide open eye was the culminating vendetta of the vendetta begun three decades before.

All this was years ago. The shop was kept away, and another race of people, the northern merchants, own the old site of the little shop where the famous cutler of Royal street lived and died so tragically.

CATARRH THE CAUSE

Of Many Diseases Called by Different Names.

Ozena—Catarrh of the nose and frontal sinuses, producing scabs and discharge from nose and frontal headache.

Conjunctivitis—Catarrh of the eyes, causing red, watery eyes and sometimes loss of sight.

Otitis—Catarrh of the middle ear, producing deafness, roaring and cracking noises.

Pharyngitis—Catarrh of the pharynx, giving rise to sore throat, hawking, spitting and frequent attacks of quinsy.

Laryngitis—Catarrh of the larynx, producing hoarseness, loss of voice and sometimes Bronchitis—Catarrh of the bronchial tubes, bringing on cough, soreness of the chest and occasionally spitting of blood.

Gastritis—Catarrh of the stomach, which soon leads to dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, water-brash and loss of appetite.

Hepatitis—Catarrh of the liver, the symptoms of which are biliousness, heaviness in right side, furred tongue, sick headache and constipation.

Nephritis—Catarrh of the kidneys, or Bright's disease, followed by rapid loss of flesh, great weakness, pain in the back and in some cases convulsions.

Cystitis—Catarrh of the bladder, causing frequent micturition, pain, smarting, heat, sediment and great nervousness.

For all these conditions Pe-na is a specific cure—the only remedy which meets all the indications in these cases. Pe-na cures catarrh wherever located, and therefore is the proper remedy for all of the above affections. It is a pleasant, safe, and reliable medicine. A valuable book on catarrhal diseases sent free to any address by The Pe-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Plaster. Price 50 cents. Try them.

EXTINGUISHED.



1. Fire Extinguisher Saleman—Now gentlemen, you see this barrel is filled with straw—I will first set fire to it—then with this little extinguisher; put it out instantly.



2. "You see it is now burning? you hold the machine like this, and—"



3.—push the handle in quickly."



4.—But also an opposition concern had filled the extinguisher with coal oil.

